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PRESIDENT-ELECT

Portrait— Study By Heeranath Rao

The Significance Of Jawaharlal Nehru

(See Page 3)

Short Story

Revenge of a Lovelorn Reporter

By Garvie Baily

He was seventeen and sensitive, and susceptible to the shape a cloud took in the sky or the way a tree bent in the wind. For days that autumn white clouds swept high across a blue sky and the sun drenched the face of things in golden light. Things were happening to him that made him think life was sweet, and the fine weather only added to the magic.

He had not long started in his first job. It was a poor one, but he had made a flying start and was feeling a flush of achievement. He was the new reporter on the local newspaper, a meagre and shoddy journal like the neglected country town whose life it amateurishly reported. But to him the sunlight splashed the gross-verged market square and squat town hall with the brilliance of a lime-lit stage set. Buildings glowed and behind their ancient rooflines the clouds piled high to give the place a grand scenic touch, a golden backcloth against which it was easy to play a hero's part.

His looks and manner gave an impression of maturity in advance of his years. This was one of the few things he knew about himself, and he had come to the town consciously making the best of it, and wearing his first trilby hat. His appearance had a bit non-plussed Corry, the jobbing printer who ran "The Advertiser" as a sideline.

"You're a bit grown-up, like, but you've come and we mun get thee started."

It was a northern town with a bleak horizon of moors, and there was a native austerity in the local tongue. This blunt reception had not daunted him. It seemed a natural enough introduction to a boy who already imagined himself a man. He appeared to take up the work casually, no one detecting the excitement he was feeling.

At fourteen he had written a strangely adult short story, and since had lived for the day when he would write for the million. In innocence he chose newspapers as the quick and easy way in. The end in view was to see his stuff in print. About the stuff he had no doubts, nor any about its coming. He did not know yet that the ache of inexpression and the torment of inexperience had first to be suffered and overcome. Instead of that knowledge there worked in him an overdose of imagination, and in its picture of himself as a writer already ordained he took that town in an oblivious, rather wild and exultant stride.

The office of "The Advertiser" was a rickety couple of floors wedged between two rows of cottages. But for the sturdiness of the cottages the place would have fallen down long ago. It was dark and untidy. It had cobwebs and dirt. It smelt strongly of printer's ink and of the petrol used for cleaning type. But it became his spiritual palace. The reporting, such as it was, was easy. He fitted in quickly. The old-job printer and two boy apprentices employed by Corry were insufficient staff to get "The Advertiser" out by Friday dinner time.

So he learned rapidly to set type for the headlines he concocted. He learned to fit into iron page frames the metal slugs which carried the words he had written. Corry recognised his smartness and left him to these jobs. A sense of new power came to him, raising him to a pitch of satisfaction, adding a lift of insolence to his good chin, and putting a boldness into his eyes.

One night he sat in Corry's home, for Corry was hospitable to him. He sat with Corry's daughter, who was older by a few years. But she was unused to so brash and new a maturity in a boy, and intrigued by a sensitiveness she had not found in any of the local youths.

"I went a bit of a ride," he said. "I thought I saw you."

"Yes, I was out. What a wind!"

He had no doubt about having seen her. He had watched her on a hillside, with, it had seemed to him in that moment, all the sky of the world behind her.

"I like the wind," he said.

He talked easily, and too romantically.

'People who grouse at winds have no imagination. Look at trees in a wind—"

"You know that song 'Trees'?" She clutched with the question in an effort to fasten on something that might be vaguely appropriate. He went on in a headstrong flow of words. Of course he knew the song. He told her that once he had sung it at some fiasco of a drawing-room party at home.

He had not talked like this to a woman, and had for so long wanted to, that now his imagination flared with pictures of a timeless time that would for ever be transfigured by this kind of consummation.

She listened, curled in a chair. He thought she agreed. He thought she believed as he believed. He did not know that in fact she was comfortable and flattered, and a little bewildered. Corry and his wife came in. The lights were switched on. It was time he went. He stood a moment before the girl in the dark passage. Then he walked across the uneven market-square, striding through puddles, with the raindrops cool on his cheeks. In bed at his lodging he whispered the girl's name absurdly into a camphor-smelling pillow.

In the morning he was still excited in the pit of his stomach. The free hand Corry had given him in the office; the girl who listened to his talk; the sweet figure poised on a hillside—all this, it seemed, was crowding gloriously on to his sunlit stage.

Phrases were suddenly there in his mind to describe the sway of a tree and the whirlpool of a bunch of leaves caught up by a wind. He sat at the dusty table in the poky "Advertiser" office, without room to stretch his legs, and wrote. This paper could do with a "magazine page." He would show this place what newspapers could be. Newspapers bred writers. He was being born here. This rag of archaic advertisements and wordy funeral reports was his arena.

He wrote the article at a pace. He wrote in it: 'It needs but the figure of a woman, silhouetted on a hillside, to turn autumn's windscape into a memory a man will cherish." At the top he wrote "Trees and the Four Winds," and put in a pen-name as part and parcel of his drama.

He went up the worn wooden stairs to the room where the page frames of "The Advertiser" were being filled with type. In one of them he chose a space for his article. He selected a fount of type which was bold yet graceful—like the autumn wind in the trees, he thought. With this he set by hand the title of his article and set his pen-name alongside.

Corry was glad to have this innovation in his paper, but indifferent to the nature of it. He sat nearby, tapping out the text of the article on a ramshackle linotype machine which spluttered and hesitated with age. It was a machine which always made him hot-tempered, and to its clatter he swore an obligato of obscenities. When the columns of new type were fitted in the frames, they left them on the table overnight to be ready for printing in the morning.

The youth of the place and half the rest of the population went to a dance at the town hall that night. It was a pretentiously named room, with knotty floorboards polished by the slap-up balls and rowdy hops of generations. The band came from another town, and sat in a line on a narrow stage alongside the door, led by a plump man with yellow hair who played the violin.

There were many girls curious to try a dance with the new reporter on "The Advertiser" staff. He had not learned to dance properly, but he wore his best suit and the yellow tie his mother hated, and pushed around the floor as best he could. He saw Corry's daughter dancing. She wore a blue dress with slender, black shoulder-straps. She was gay and popular.

He tried to waltz with her. He responded to her high spirits easily and with wit, but also with a tenderness which puzzled and thrilled her. At the interval he watched her move over to the door. He saw the violinist jump off the platform and take her arm, and helping her cover her shoulders with a wrap, guide her out of the room.

The interval dragged. He looked outside. The moon put a pale bloom on the market square. The town hall threw a shadow like black velvet over the parked cars. The door of a car slammed and a girl laughed. The band clambered back on to the stage and began playing again, though the violinist had not returned. Nor had Corry's daughter come back.

He went outside and walked straight and quietly across to the cars. He had seen the band arrive in a high-chassied, grey saloon. Before he was ready for it he found himself standing beside it. Its rear window was open, and he stood with his back pressed against a neighbouring car, trying not to be seen. As he peered into the window his eyes grew accustomed to the gloom inside, and he saw the white flesh of a woman's neck and arm, and then could see quite plainly slender black straps at her shoulders. Then the yellow-haired violinist leaned over her.

He moved away and stood in the dark in front of a shop that was dead behind its shutters. Between gusts of wind the dance music came loud, then muted across the square. Then he blundered round to "The Advertiser" office, and pushed open the door which Corry never bothered to lock. A splash of moonlight fell on the sprawling printing press.

He fumbled his way to the stairs, barking his shins on bales of paper and idle bits of machinery, not thinking to switch on a light until he reached the top. It was battery-stored electricity, and in the weak, orange glow of it he went to where the page frames of "The Advertiser" lay, neat and ready for printing. Then he lifted out the lines of new type under that heading, "Trees and the Four Winds." The slugs of type fell in disorder in his hands, and he flung them, in two handfuls one after the other, out of an open window. They melted out of sight in the darkness.

At one in the morning the dancers turned out of the town hall. The cars roared and back-fired as they moved away. Upstairs in "The Advertiser" office the light glowed weakly, and he sat on an upturned box, shivering in the cold, and weeping because of the things he did not know.—"John O' London's Weekly."

Liquor—Bane Of Diplomacy

President Daniel Marsh of Boston University blamed heavy drinking on the part of diplomats for the turning of rtcent international conferences into "Lost Week-ends."

In a baccalaureate address, he said, "It's time for somebody to call attention to the fact that members of the United Nations Organization would think more clearly and act more patiently if there was less guzzling of liquor."

Declaring that he was not a fanatic on the subject of liquor, the 66-year old educator, continued, "thoughtful persons cannot help being distressed at reports of drunkenness attending diplomatic international gatherings. No wonder so many international conferences turn out to be Lost Week-ends. News dispatches disclosed that members of the UNO when sitting in London protested because they were not allowed to have a private bar in the Methodist Church where the meeting was being held.

"One of the first things that had to be done for the United Nations Council on the campus of Hunter College in New York was to set up a private bar. Liquor drinking befuddles the brain and makes brittle the patience and so benumbs the sense of self-judgment that the drinker thinks he is being clever when he is making a fool of himself."—UPA.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
DO YOU THINK TOM'LL LOVE ME WHEN I'M OLD?
SURE, WHY SHOULD A COUPLE OF YEARS MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE?
GLADYS PARKER
4-10

"Let Daddy carry the umbrella for a while!"

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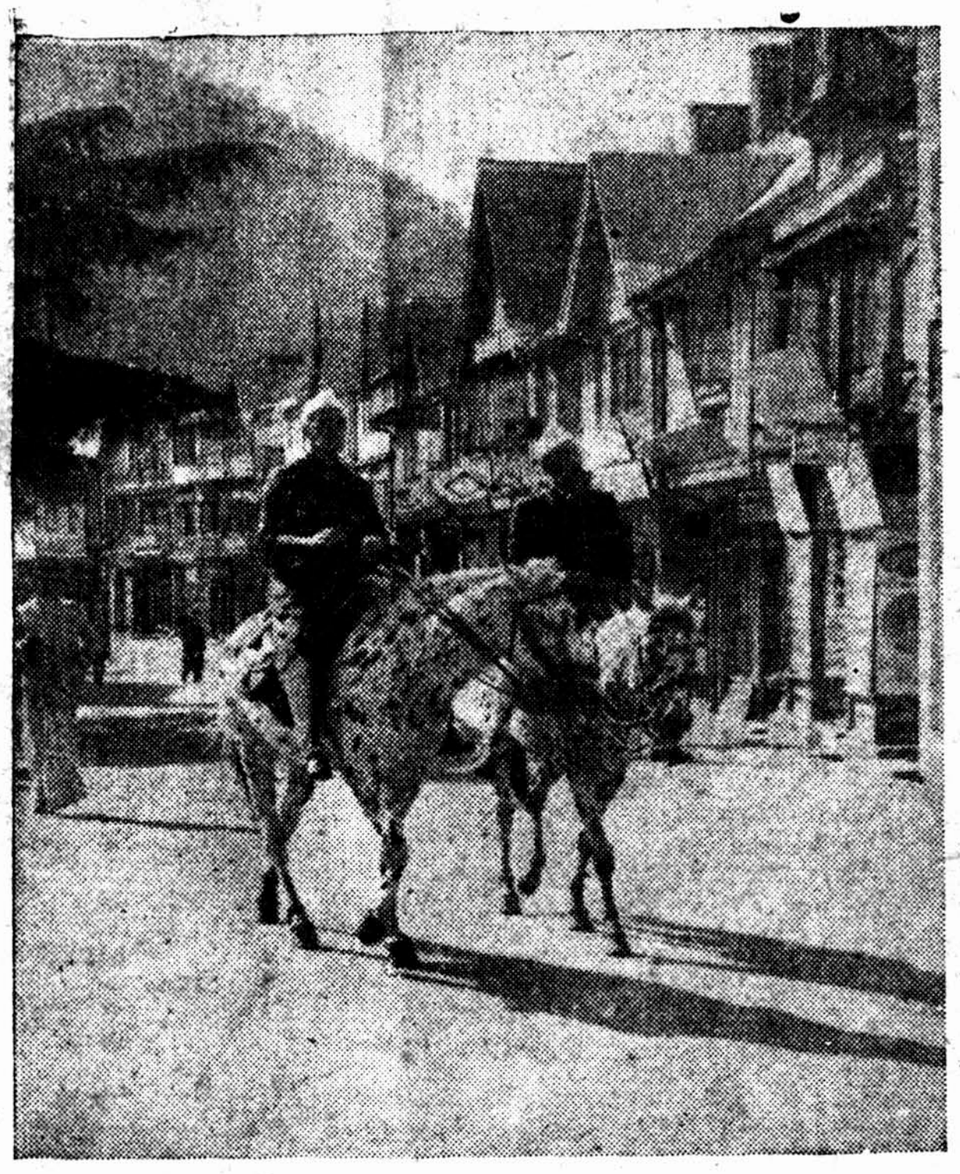


A Vision Of His "Actual" And His "Potential"

By K. D. Sethna

tion into restricted and diminished and even perverting terms of a magnitude and magnificence which he would behold beyond the Soviet ideology if only somehow the eyes of him broke open.

Passion For Freedom

Yes, Nehru's eyes are unopened —inwardly. And the wonder he does not properly see but whose presence is about him and about his life can be guessed if we go tracing the master-passion of his mind: Freedom. Freedom first came to him in the guise of an education outside his own country. Born in 1889, he spent hardly fourteen years in India before Harrow claimed him. Schooled there, he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, and got his M. A. and afterwards became Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple.

He got steeped in westernism, especially the scientific humanitarian spirit of the modern west. His manners are western, his tastes are western, his cast of mind is western. He is perfectly at home in the air of modern European culture—the culture of individual emancipation, equal rights daring experimental inquiry, the historical and economic sense, opposition to old customs and conventions, fearlessness towards both

a will to put his whole inherited wealth at the disposal of his mother and sisters, asking them to consider themselves the real owners of Anand Bhawan and all that Motilal had left and to think of him as only a trustee and adviser!

As for honesty, it has been an obstacle in the path of his politics: he can never stoop to the shifts and meanness and trickeries that go mostly with them. He will never set a great cause below personal ambition and he is ready always to see his opponent's point of view. As Krishna Kripalini puts it: "He tolerates dissent and obliges enemies, virtues fatal to a politician." Non-violence is not altogether native to him: he has a quick temper and a fighting spirit and has often openly confessed that under certain circumstances he would fling 'ahimsa' to the winds.

But he has not at all any trace of brutishness or selfish aggression. His just and generous and refined intelligence turns away from them and induces profound sympathy with Gandhi's curb over animal anger and attack. Gandhi's obsession with the "sinfulness" of sex is foreign to him, but that is because he is singularly free from sexual urgencies. Gandhi was sex-ridden in early life:

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru rode on horseback to meet the Cabinet Mission. He had gone in the same way to confer with Lord Wavell a year or so ago. Gandhi came in a rickshaw; so too did Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. But Nehru was astride a dappled horse. When I saw him thus in the Indian News Parade I was struck with the significance of the act.

Here was something princely—an old-world nobility made its appearance. Here also was something warriorlike—an adventurous spirit fared forth. Here, again, was something romantic—a dreamer rose above humdrumness and trampled on the mechanicality of common life. And here, finally, was man the mental being in full control of animal energy, making the latter's magnificent wildness serve the ends of a far-seeing and ordering urge.

The "Actual"

Perhaps this last significance is the most complete. For, Jawaharlal Nehru is pre-eminently the mind-principle in its aspects of lucidity and refinement and irealism. Not that he is mind and nothing else: the vital strength and 'elan' of which the horse is the symbol is prominent enough in him, but it is not the master: the master is thought. And this thought is not the dry and abstract speculation of the pure philosopher: It is a warm movement, a visioning activity, an ethical drive—it is the mind of humane civilisation and constructive culture

You have just to glance at Nehru's face to have a sense of his disposition. The features are very handsome but with no flashiness—there is nothing of the glamour-boy about him. They have a pensive power. The brow has no ruggedness nor any sudden slope: neither too narrow nor too broad, it is poised and shapely—not indeed static, yet showing balance and proportion in its mould of strength. The eyes are bright and mobile but they have a far-away look too, as if whatever dynamic decision he may take carries behind it a great deal of seeing ahead and a large and many-sided consideration, a weighing and piercing of things that are not on the surface nor caught within the passing moment.

A piquant humour is not wanting in them and this is slightly accentuated by certain small irregular curves within the fine arch of the eyebrows, but the piquancy is not unmixed with gentleness and there is nothing sardonic. A touch of self-criticism is also in the eyes, a laughing at his own expense or else a desponding about the gap between desire and achievement. The nose is straight without being bleakly bony, it is the nose of a man of resolution and push as well as understanding penetrativeness, a firm structure and a suave projection distinguish it. The delicately yet not narrowly chiselled sensitive nostrills speak the very opposite of ruthlessness: temporary irritation may be his—assertive rage, never.

The mouth is not thin or weak: it is full and has some length, but it is quite free from any suggestion of sensuality or devouringness, though a capacity to appreciate the richness of life, the joyful savour of beautiful things is clearly indicated —a noble and aristocratic paganism that is rightly guided, kept within gracious limits. The chin is well-formed and substantial, revealing reserves of power and an ability to endure a lot. It is, however, not an aggressive chin: it presents a man who can direct and sustain more than command and jostle.

The "Potential"

Yes, the mind of humane civilisation and constructive culture are written all over the face. But there is also something to be read between the lines, so to say. A subtle light seems to play all over, not openly traced in this or that feature, yet forming a general atmosphere in which lives the 'ensemble' of them all. I said, "lives", but perhaps the more correct expression would be "exists". For, Nehru is not quite conscious of the subtle atmosphere and he does not explicitly draw upon it. What he does is to stand within its glow without making any effort to recognise and utilise it.

He is like a man who feels the sun on his face but has his eyes shut. He cannot help having some sensation of the great luminary but he does not see the burning gold nor its far-flung skiey splendour. Between him and that splendour is a veil which, though not utterly opaque, is not accurately translucent either. The true intensity and immensity are never realised: the "feel" of light that invades him together with the heat is the small "red surmise" born of the lustre coming through the skin-cover of the eyelids drawn across the gaze.

The simile of the huge golden sun, centre of the illuminated heavens, becoming that small "red surmise" in front of the head is especially apt in Nehru's case, for he is much governed by the phenomenon of Soviet Russia the country of the Red Banner. The word 'red" has become a mark of the Soviet ideology and this ideology suffuses Nehru's general thought. It strikes him as a glowing thing, a beacon before his eyes: only, he does not know that what he is enamoured of is the outcome of closed eyes and that the reality that lures him in this shape is something different and much greater. What he follows is just an appearance due to a limitation; whatever glory it has is a translation of the known and the unknown, desire to stand up and fight for a brotherhood of rationalism and socialism. The culmination of the true spirit of this culture seems to him the Soviet Union.

Not that he is a thorough communist or that he fails to realise the various follies and savageries the Soviet Union has committed or the lack of political democracy it exhibits. Still, for its ideal of economic democracy, of concentration on concrete material welfare for each individual, of harnessing all the energies of our consciousness to promote a productive and harmonious earth-life delivered from misty escapism, the Soviet Union is counted by him the best collective endeavour today of the enlightened philantrophy and dynamic earth-fulfilling culture that are to him essential for Freedom and that he would make his own mind's substance and force.

Side by side with the figure of Freedom which he discerns in the Soviet Union is the figure of it he follows in India's struggle for independence. In fact, the latter is his most active love. It has led him to serve nine terms of imprisonment—almost half his life! Twice it has brought him presidentship of the Congress, and his third term as president is round the corner! Westernised though he may be, and also Soviet-coloured, India and India alone calls him with the most intimate, the most imperative voice.

Things That Exceed Politics

His European education saves him from being narrowly and rigidly Indian: his horizon is wide as the world and he has an international bent. But India is to him the most precious part of the world. Nor is this so because he happens to be an Indian by birth. It is essentially so because he feels there is in India a potentiality which no other country can equal of living from the deep places of one's nature, a potentiality of the best Freedom—the freedom from evil. And both the sign and content of that feeling are in the relation he bears to Gandhi.

In accepting Gandhi, despite several differences of viewpoint, as his leader in the national struggle, he has made not only a political choice. Gandhi stands in the main for five things that exceed politics: simplicity, honesty, non-violence, sexual abstinence and, most important of all, faith in God. Simplicity comes without the least effort to Nehru himself. Though bred in the lap of bounteous fortune, he never had any lust for possessions: he wants very little for his own needs and it is this innate simplicity as well as the innate generosity of him that spurred him, when his father died without

Nehru deems sex a healthy thing and assimilable into culture: it is for him no tyrant and his natural leaning is towards much rarer enjoyments and exhilarations. So Gandhi's chastity, in spite of its too ascetic note, is not out of tune with Nehru's disposition.

The religious cry, however, is found difficult by Nehru to adjust to his own mind: Gandhi's God is unacceptable to this Marxist—and yet what draws him so deeply to Gandhi is a stupendous unknown quantity, something uncharted by Marx and unanalysed by science and inadequately covered by moral principles. He compares Gandhi's influence to that of Socrates and thereby confesses his own intuition of the metaphysical touch. That intuition, fundamentally, binds him to Gandhi, for all the non-metaphysical mould his mind has acquired from western education and Soviet influence.

That intuition is also not unnatural to him: the real source of his extreme fineness of being is nothing else than metaphysical. The cultured enlightened mind in command of the vital energy is in itself a beautiful force; yet the supercharm and super-elavation it achieves in Nehru derives from what the mystics know as the secret soul in contact with the Divine and it is this soul which gives the subtle light seeming to play on his face.

Unfathomable Yearnings

Nehru is a mystic whose surface is unconscious of his depths! Such a statement would probably startle him the most. But even apart from his sense of a stupendous X behind Gandhi, he has not omitted to record "en passant" his own unfathomable yearnings. In "The Discovery of India", his latest book and a worthy rival to his "Autobiography" and "Glimpses of World History", he writes that, though much in the Marxist philosophical outlook he could accept without demurring, almost unawares a vague idealist approach would creep in, "something rather akin to the Vedanta approach". And he adds significantly: "It was not a difference between mind and matter but rather of something that lay beyond mind."

There is another hint too, his response in the midst of the dust and strife of the world to the image of the Buddha seated on the lotus flower above passion and desire. He asks himself if this tranquillity can be reconciled with action and says: "Behind those still unmoving features there is a passion and an emotion, strange and more powerful than the passions and emotions we have known. His eyes are closed, but

(Continued on Page 4)

DOCTORS GIVE 6 YEARS TO STALIN

Shapiro who has "covered" the world's greatest statesmen during his war-time assignment in Europe for the North American Newspaper Alliance, says that Stalin suffered a strange physical let-down, when the tension of the war was removed from his mind. "He changed in appearance almost overnight" says Shapiro "from a stalwart soldier-leader to an elder statesman."

In view of the many conflicting reports about Stalin's physical condition, this article is enlightening.

By L. S. B. Shapiro

Failure of Generalissimo Stalin to accept two invitations from President Truman to visit Washington—presumably for health reasons—confirms the impression widely held in diplomatic circles in Ankara, Baghdad and Teheran that the Russian leader's physical condition is delicate. His physicians are reliably reported to believe that he has six or seven years of life in prospect—ii he delegates his duties to his Lieutenants and confine his work to making decisions only on the highest level of importance.

That is following this instruction from his doctors has been evident, according to diplomatic listening posts in Moscow, since his return from the Potsdam conference. Although Russian foreign policy has shown its customary purposefulness during the last year, its methods and machinery have been slovenly to such a degree that it becomes apparent a strong single mind has been removed from its hour-to-hour guidance and that several lesser minds have been at work on its multifarious detail.

The reliability of this information is enhanced by the circumstances that Turkish, Iraqi and Iranian diplomats commune between Russia and their respective countries much more frequently than those of other nations: and through long residences either in or on the borders of Russia they have developed friendships and sources of information usually denied the envoys of the great Western powers.

A Middle East statesman who has cordial personal relations with Stalin and has known him intimately since 1925 recently described his health in these words:

"Stalin is more than normally cheerful these days and, on the surface at least, he appears to be in good physical condition. When the tension of the war was removed from his mind, he suffered—not surprisingly, mind you—a letdown which was immediately reflected in his face and physique. He changed almost overnight in appearance from that of the stalwart soldier—leader to that of the elder statesman. When I saw him during the war he never looked more than a robust 55: now he looks all of his 66 years and perhaps a little more. He no longer dyes his hair nor does he make a conscious effect to fill a uniform as it should be filled."

MEDICAL COMMITTEE'S DECISION

"His doctors—he has four who form a committee to reach decisions regarding his health—are satisfied with his health, considering his years, but they have intensified their watchfulness since the death of President Roosevelt. They see certain parallels in the physical and mental strains to which both men were subjected. Although Stalin has never suffered from anything as pernicious as Infantile Paralysis, he was in his younger days subjected to exhaustive physical and mental strains. His years of malnutrition in Czarist prisons and Siberian camps, and the struggles which attended his rise to power have sapped certain of his physical reserves. This, together with the prodigious responsibilities he bore during the war, have certainly made him subject to the same sort of sudden attack which struck down Roosevelt."

"It is for fear of such an attack that his doctors have cautioned him to restrict himself to guidance on matters of the utmost importance which cannot be entrusted to others. Luckily, his power and position are so secure that his decisions are accepted without reserve. There is no bickering or argument to aggravate him. If he continues to follow out this schedule, he may well outlive the political careers of his contemporaries who control the policies of the other great powers."

According to Middle East diplomats, the question of Stalin's successor does not seriously excite Kremlin circles. Stalin, who is fully aware of his life expectancy, is said to feel that there is ample time before the question will become acute. He is watching the rise in capacity and prestige of certain

younger men like General A. A. Zhdanov, General Nickolai Bulganin and his intimate friend, G. M. Malenkov, but there are indications that he feels the next five years may provide clues to hidden talents in a score of others who are now clustered at the approaches to power.

If Stalin were to die today, there probably would be natural acceptance of Molotov as his successor. But no one in Moscow, least of all Stalin, expects death in the near future or in the next five years. Meanwhile he believes it is a good thing for Russia that the host of his would-be successors should vie for his favour by displays of talent and industry. It is probably part of his five-year plan to harness the ambitions of the younger leaders to the urgent needs of the country. Stalin never wastes motion or emotion.

(Copyright—NANA)

SIGNIFICANCE OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

some power of the spirit looks out of them and a vital energy fills the frame." Some peace and power from beyond the mind are what he aspires for when the surface of him is not too insistent.

It is also a sense of more than natural presences that is aroused in him by the loveliness and grandeur of Nature as well as the perfection of art and poetry. And most of all the spiritual unknown is at the back of the intense hunger he mentions in his 'Autobiography' to visit "Manosarovar, the wonder-lake of Tibet, and snow-covered Kailas nearby"—two of the holiest spots of Hinduism. "I dream of the day", writes Nehru, "when I shall wander about the Himalayas and cross them to reach that lake and mountain of my desire." The words are as of a Pilgrim of Eternity who has lost himself in Time

It is a pity that a man gifted with a highly developed soul should fail to wake up to his own destiny. The result is an inexplicable sadness that is ever a shadow at Nehru's heels. All who have watched him in private have remarked, as his sister Krishna Hutheesing testifies in "With No Regrets", a brooding disconsolate look stealing often into his face as if the dreamer in him who peered into the distance had an unearthly longing which nothing could satisfy.

In action he forgets his sadness and his alert intelligence banishes it with a vast variety of interests and much constructive thought. But he loses it most in the company of children. Not even Gandhi is so completely a child among them romping about, playing and enjoying himself every bit as much as the children themselves. Perhaps in their company he gets somehow into contact with the "trailing clouds of glory" which Wordsworth saw in them and which the soul in Nehru is calling so keenly and yet so futilely his outer intelligence to realise.

Why The "Potential" Is Not The "Actual"

The secret sadness which is a sign of the disequilibrium between the inner and the outer is not due only to the scientific materialist philosophy Nehru's western education has landed him in No doubt, that philosophy inclines him to suspect mysticism of leading away from life

(Continued from Page 3)

here and now. His attitude, however, is not altogether biassed. He has enough historical sense to see that ancient Indian culture was mystical and at the same time to admit:

"The basic background of that culture was not one of other-worldliness or world-worthlessness In India we find during every period when her civilization bloomed, an intense joy in life and nature, a pleasure in the act of living, the development of art and music and literature and song and dancing and painting and the theatre, and even a highly sophisticated inquiry into the sex relation. It is inconceivable that a culture or view of life based on other-worldliness or world-worthlessness could have produced all these manifestations of vigorous and varied life. Indeed it should be obvious that any culture that was basically other-worldly could not have carried on for thousands of years.....I should have thought that Indian culture, taken as a whole, never emphasized the negation of life, though some of its philosophies did so; it seems to have done so much less than Christianity". ("The Discovery of India", pp. 82-3).

As for the existence of God, his Marxist penchant makes him turn down the experiences of the mystics as probably phantasms of the self-deluded imagination; he chooses to admire only the passion connected with them for truth and for practical endeavour: "What interests me is the approach, which was not authoritarian or dogmatic, but was an attempt to discover for oneself what lay behind the external aspects of life" (Ibid, p. 84). Nevertheless, a veiled instinct within him keeps on saying:

"Whether we believe in God or not, it is impossible not to believe in something, whether we call it a creative life-giving force or vital energy inherent in matter which gives it its capacity for self-movement and change and growth, or by some other name, something that is as real, though elusive, as life is real when contrasted with death. Whether we are conscious of it or not, most of us worship at the invisible altar of some unknown god and offer sacrifices to it—some ideal, personal, national or international; some distant objective that draws us on, though reason itself may find little substance to it; some vague conception of the perfect man and a better world. Perfection may be impossible of attainment, but the demon in us, some vital force, urges us on and we tread that path from generation to generation" (Ibid, p. 625).

Clearly here is a very strong pressure of the spiritual inner on the pragmatic outer. What is wanted is a knock of help that might break through the scientific materialist carapace. If the knock has never come, the fault must lie with whoever has most influenced Nehru. Paradoxically enough, the sadness in him of unfulfilment must be attributed equally to his western education and to the leader he has accepted in India as the truest Indian —Gandhi!

Weighed in the ultimate spiritual balance, Gandhi is at once a promise and a disappointment. He has the obvious orientation of the great mystics, the mighty yogis, but their essential realisation is not his. None of the five main points of his gospel guarantees the mystical experience: they are no more than a preparation for it. He is profoundly moral and religious, yet he does not plunge with the absolute abandon necessary into the Eternal and the Infinite, he has not achieved union with the Cosmic Consciousness and the Transcendental Perfection. The Immortal Indweller that the soul is and that leaps utterly towards the Divine does not stand naked in Gandhi for all his austerity.

It is somewhere behind him instead of in his midst. It acts with an indirect power. And that is why Nehru, moved though he is in his very foundations by the power Gandhi strives to transmit, is left unawakened on his surface. There is not that in Gandhi which could dissolve Marxist Materialism and Western Pragmatism at one burning blow. A Buddha, if Nehru could meet him in the flesh, might do it; so too might a Ramakrishna or a Vivekananda: and at this very moment Sri Aurobindo can

But Gandhi has not the 'Moksha' the soul's liberation into the limitless glory of God, which the Rishis spoke of—'Moksha' in one form or another, in its bearing on the Impersonal Absolute or the Personal Lord. To a man whose master-passion is Freedom, nothing short of this supreme freedom from mortality can utter the truth towards which he is groping. And without it the earthly paradise which he imagines that he glimpses through the Soviet experiment will always have insidious snakes and can never bring him to his goal, for how can there be a perfect brotherhood of men unless what is divinely. One in all flowers forth? Without it the Independence of India which he acutely craves today can never bring a sense of fulfilment, for the hidden magnet to his deep self is the search by India of the soul's light above fetters and frailties and not merely of her body's 'swaraj.

Still Splendid

So Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru falls short of his highest possibilities and lives with a certain self-ignorance and discontent. But his achievement is still splendid. An unforgettable picture full of meaning he remains as he rides on horseback to his country's conferences. And to the symbolism we have read in the act, one more shade must be added. That horse is a Pegasus though without wings; for, though Nehru is no poet lifting into fire and ether he is a prose-writer with an inspired pace, ranging far and wide, on 'terra firma' and his books have value as literature no less than as personal narratives, political studies, historical surveys and sociological discussions.

"I tried counting sheep, but it was no good—I simply couldn't get to sleep," said the clothing manufacturer to his partner.

"I told you," the latter replied, "it was useless unless you counted up to a thousand."

"I counted ten thousand," said the manufacturer. "I sheared them, combed the wool, had it spun into cloth, and made into suits, took them to market and lost £ 21. I don't get a wink of sleep."

* * * *

The strong man was explaining act to an agent. "I place a heavy stone on my head," he asserted, "and then my assistant picks up a sixteen-pound sledgehammer, swings it with all his might—and cracks the stone in half."

"That's marvellous," the agent enthused. "But how about your head—don't you ever feel it?"

The strong man waved a hand. "Yes," he admitted "That's why I carry aspirins!"

* * * *

"Yes" said the boarder after vainly attempting to carve the spring chicken, **"the hen is mightier than the sword."**

An Interview With

Somerset Maugham

BY ROBERT VAN GILDER

(In "New York Times Magazine")

W. Somerest Maugham has just given the manuscript of his best book, the semiautobiographical novel, "Of Human Bondage," to the Library of Congress. The manuscript consists of sixteen leather-bound exercise books 9 inches by 7 inches and was the work of two years just before the first World War.

I said, in talk with Mr. Maugham "You certainly had a lot of confidence to start a novel in a leather-bound book. What made you think your first draft was going to be good enough?" "I had a damn sight more confidence then," said Mr. Maugham, "than I have today. Now I do my writing on loose sheets. It's so often rot, you know, until you've warmed up. Much handier to be able to pitch it out."

Interesting Ms.

The manuscript books are fairly interesting. Mr. Maugham had written a first version of the novel in 1898, when he was 24 years old, and had called it "The Artistic Temperament of Stephen Carey." He set a price of a hundred pounds upon it, but no one would risk that money, so he was stuck with it. As he says now, that was a real stroke of luck, as the theme was too big for him at that time.

When he wrote "Of Human Bondage" he was a successful playwright, but says that he had been finding himself increasingly tormented by memories of his early youth. To exorcise these memories he wrote the novel.

The first title on this manuscript was Ashes for Beauty. That is crossed out and it became Beauty for Ashes. The first line of the manuscript reads. "The day broke dull and gray." This became "The day broke gray and dull". All that was thirty-odd years ago, but Mr. Maugham has not so much changed, for his new novel, soon to appear, was first called "Now and Then," and is now called "Then and Now."

The first manuscript book for "Of Human Bondage" went fairly smoothly. There are many adjectives knocked out, and a number of simpler phrases substituted for more elaborate ones. In the second book, however, scores of pages have a line through them.

Some sections that readers remember best obviously had gone most smoothly. Page 26 of the manuscript tells of Philip's first tea with his uncle, Mr. Carey. When it was ruled that Philip—who needed a higher seat to reach the table—could not sit on the Bible, but that it was all right for him to sit on the Book of Common Prayer, Mr. Carey then cut the top off his egg and handed it to Philip saying, "There. You can have my top if you like." Later he asked, "How did you like that top Philip?" "Very much, thank, you." "You shall have another one on Sunday afternoon." This passage was set down in the first draft with only one added line and two words crossed out. Also, the pen was nearly dry. Through the manuscript the ink is thick when the going was hard. Plenty of time to dip the pen.

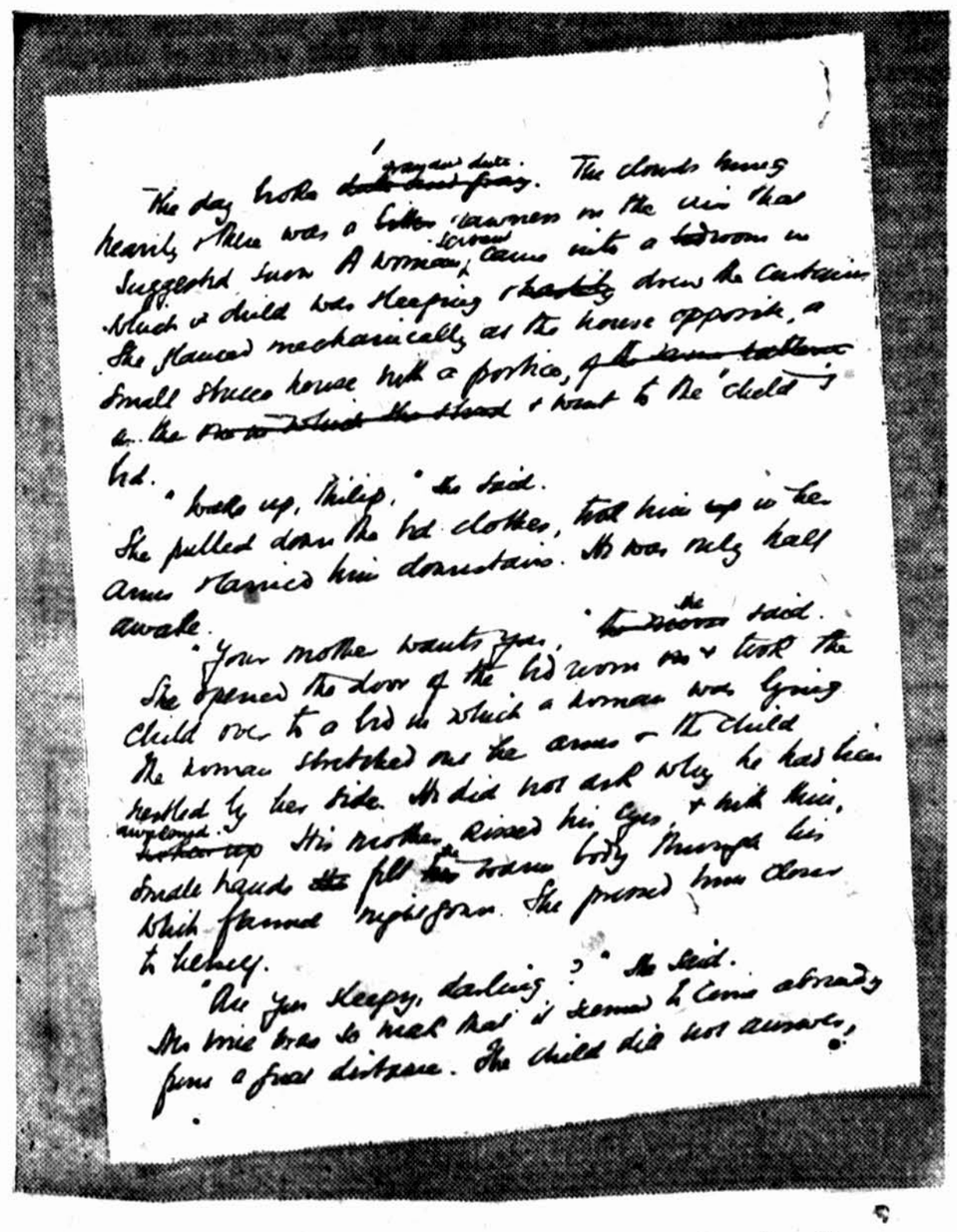
A Habit

On being told the signs that this episode was set down with great speed and directness—Mr. Maugham hasn't seen the manuscript since 1914—he said, "Good God, I was 10 years old when it happened, and it is almost as sharp now as it was then. In my short life no one ever treated me that way before." The episode still moves him. That was made evident by his voice, which sounded a trifle choked.

All through the manuscript the dialogue largely stands as first written. There are corrections for spelling—"gypsey" was Mr. Maugham's version of how to spell gipsy, and he had to go through and fix up that.

For some years Mr. Maugham has been saying of himself; "I'm a very old party," and now he adds, "72 years old," when he uses the old party phrase.

"I'm about to put myself on the shelf, you know."



The day broke dull and gray. The clouds hung
nearly still. There was a bitter coldness in the air that
suggested snow. A woman came into a bedroom in
which a child was sleeping quietly. She drew the curtains
back and looked mechanically at the house opposite, a
small stucco house with a portico, [illegible]
a little [illegible] head. "Wake up, Philip," she said.
She pulled down the bed clothes, took him up in her
arms and carried him downstairs. He was only half
awake.
"Your mother wants you," the woman said.
She opened the door of the bedroom and took the
child over to a bed in which a woman was lying.
The woman stretched out her arms and the child
nestled by her side. He did not ask why he had been
awakened. He looked up. His mother raised her eyes, and took him
in her hands and pressed the warm body against her
thin flannel nightgown. She pressed him closer
to her breast.
"Are you sleepy, darling?" she said.
She tried to speak as if nothing had happened, but
there was a great distress. The child did not answer.

First Page of the Ms. of "Of Human Bondage".

"But aren't you writing another book?"

"Yes, but it is to be the last. Within the year I shall be through with work."

"But you must enjoy yourself writing by now. What will take the place of it?"

"It is true that writing has become a habit with me. But I don't spend many hours a day at it. Only three hours each morning. So I think that I shall get along very well. I have never spent as much time anywhere in any one country as I have during this war here in America. When I see a ship I want to get on it.

"You see, a professional writer has a duty to himself, and wherever I've gone and whatever I've done I have kept in mind that for three hours each day I must write from 1,000 to 1,500 words. Fifteen years ago I set a pattern, or rather I recognized a pattern in my life, and I resolved to complete that pattern. With this book on which I'm now at work it will be completed. I don't want to leave any unfinished work.'"

"How do you feel about time, Mr. Maugham? Rather pressed?"

"Why, I simply accepted the fact that I have very little time. I feel quite well, but there's no use fooling myself into the notion that I have a very great time to go, so I shall simply put myself on the shelf."

Back To Home

At the time of this interview, Mr. Maugham had just arrived in New York and his suite at the Plaza Hotel was well stocked with flowers. More packages arrived every fifteen minutes or so, and as he returned from signing for one, Mr. Maugham commented appreciatively, "Um, looks like liquor."

He had, that day, a good deal of bounce—seemed unusually ready to be amused. He spoke of ships several times and with eagerness.

He will leave this country and go to his home on Cap Ferrat on the French Riviera. "I had always planned to end my days there, so now I'll do it."

"How did your house get through the occupation?"

"Very badly, I'm sorry to say. The Italians came and stole the furniture. The Germans drank up the wine cellar and mined the property, and the Allied fleet shelled the house and dropped an incendiary in its garden."

He is going to France and try to get some people working on the place, arrange for material, and so on. He then intends to go to England to wait until the house is habitable again.

"Why are you giving this manuscript to the Library of Congress rather than to a British collection?"

"There are several reasons. One of them is that American readers have cared more for the book, or at least they were primarily responsible for its success. When it was published in England, of course, we were at war, and it attracted very little attention. Over here, it has excellent reviews, notably one by Theodore Dreiser, but it failed to do well until, in the Twenties, a number of your columnists picked it up and began to talk about it. Heywood Brown [Broun], Alexander—Alexander, yes, Woollcott—and F. P. Adams were among those who became enthusiastic about the book and said so. Since then nothing has stopped it."

"Are they going to make another movie of it, Mr. Maugham?"

"Cynicism," said Mr. Maugham. "As a matter of fact, it wouldn't do me a damn bit of good if they did, because I sold the rights many years ago for something like £5,000—Oh, perhaps ten—and nobody did anything with it because they couldn't get around the Hays office. The fellows who finally did make it into a picture had to pay a great deal more for it than I had been paid by the original buyer. The same sort of thing happened with 'The Moon and Sixpence,' though I did get something out of that—a magnificent gold cigarette case.

Somerset Maugham

Gesture Of Gratitude

"No," said Mr. Maugham. "I was to give this to the Library of Congress as a way of showing my appreciation to this country, for the hospitality with which I was received here during the war, and the hospitality that was extended to my daughter and to my grandchildren and other English people. It is no way to pay a debt. We can't possibly pay a debt, and I don't even consider this a token payment. But I am deeply appreciative and I want to show that I am."

He was not looking forward to making the speech of presentation. "I hope they don't want anything portentous, because that isn't my line of country at all. I must be chatty." This thought led him to William Lyon Phelps, an old friend. "I used to go and stay with him in New Haven I liked him so much, but he was twice the man when he got on a platform that he was at any other time. He was thoroughly happy. I shan't be.

"You were asking me for stories about the reception of 'Of Human Bondage.' One time when I was staying with Billy he asked Gene Tunney in, and Mr. Tunney told me that 'Of Human Bondage' was the only book that he had read while he was training to fight Dempsey. He spent the rest of the evening talking about Shakespeare. But that was something, now wasn't it? Flattery, do you suppose?"

RISKY

The liner had called at a remote South Sea island, and natives paddled out in canoes to meet the visitors. At the head of the reception committee came the island's monarch, a huge man with a battered topper on his head. He was accompanied by his staff, all of his wives and children, and his prime minister, a a Cockney who had been stranded there years before and had been adopted by the tribe.

The king and his party were welcomed aboard ship. The subjects remained along-side, begging passengers to throw pennies down to them Whenever a coin struck the water half a dozen islanders at once dived for it

When one of the visitors began to throw small silver coins the excitement became intense, and in the hope of moving them to an even more spirited exhibition of their powers the man fished in his pockets until he found a five-shilling piece. He was in the act of throwing it over when the prime minister caught his arm.

"Please," he begged, "don't do that. You'll be 'aving 'Is Royal 'Ighness overboard next!"

33-CRORE PLAN TO INDUSTRIALISE INDIA

BY DR. VAMAN R. KOKATNUR

Dr. V. R. Kokatnur, reputed industrial technologist who has settled down in America, suggests in this article that Indian capitalists and Government should seize the present opportunity to industrialize the country by purchasing some of the surplus plants from western countries. The total outlay, according to him, need not exceed 33 crores of rupees.

The Government of the United States has invested over ten billion dollars in plants which are now declared surplus. Dr. Kokatnur suggests that India can buy some of these at a fraction of their cost and lay the foundation of a first-rate chemical industry.

Industrialization like parenthood is more of a responsibility than a matter of economic betterment. It may make for progress or ruination according to circumstances. An undeveloped country like India has little chance for real rapid industrialization by any normal procedure as it does not possess the prerequisites for it. Planned total economy is exhorbitantly expensive, requires an authoritarian government and remains as yet in an experimental stage only. It has proved its usefulness in national defense as well as in an isolation economy: but it has yet to prove its value against international competition. More production is by no means synonymous with industrialization which equates the demand with supply in competitive economy. Since the world as a whole has accepted competition as a basic part of its economy, we are only concerned with the method of industrialization in this economy.

The common method of industrialization used in this economy at present consists in having an expert or an engineering concern design, construct and temporarily operate the desired plant. Normally there is little choice but to adopt this method in spite of its many shortcomings. Without considering the well-known definition of an expert as "one who tells what cannot be done", it is never-the-less difficult to believe anyone as an expert in the fast changing technology. If technology were to be static one could conceive of an expert. The fact is, however, that there are no free-lance experts in modern technology except those that have the know-how of out-moded processes. The real experts having the know-how of current technology are to be found in operating corporations and their services are not generally available to outsiders.

Higher Initial Costs

The shortcomings of the common method therefore are to be found in higher initial costs with the resultant higher interest and depreciation charges: relatively inefficient and obsolete design and installation that is weak in competitive strength: and higher costs of production due to slower production rate and lack of production and operating know-how. Few experts or engineering concerns are utilized as such in domestic economy and if they are, they do so merely for constructing on specifications supplied by the manufacturing firm. That is why they usually make a specialty of operating in the foreign field that has not attained industrial wisdom. It is to be noted that even the so-called experts are but products of successful manufacturing companies trying to exploit their experience outside. Wise companies knowing this to be against their own economic interests offer every possible inducement to keep them within the fold, particularly if they possess any secret know-how.'

However, there is not much choice usually except to adopt this method if one wishes to industrialize as mentioned above. In the modern times, the war emergency has provided a unique opportunity for industrial construction of backward countries through the sale of every type of surplus plants. Total warfare demands vastly increased production of every type of commodity from soup to nuts. Thus are built new production facilities most of which would be surplus during peace time economy after the termination of the war. Such property when declared surplus is sold by the Government at a price from 10 to 50 percent of its cost. The facilities are usually built and operated by the well-known manufacturers for the government and at its expense. This means that all the experience and secret know-how of the manufacturer has been used in the construction of the said facilities, thus making them the most economical in construction and production costs with further insurance of successful operation.

India's Opportunity

U.S. Government has invested over ten odd billion dollars in such plants which are now declared surplus. Some of these have been sold and reconverted for the production of peace time goods that can be absorbed in the domestic economy. But there are many plants that cannot be so reconverted and hence must be sold or scrapped. India has a unique opportunity to buy some of these plants at a fraction of their cost and lay the successful foundation for practically the entire chemical industry. The total cost need not exceed one hundred million dollars or about thirty-three crores of rupees. This includes plants of suitable capacity in the following lines. Synthetic ammonia, ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, super-phosphate, caustic soda and chlorine, bleaching powder, liquid chlorine, synthetic phenol, synthetic methanol, formaldehyde, acetic acid and acetic anhydride, photographic and cinema film, calcium carbide, carbon black and activated carbon, electrode carbon, industrial alcohol, aluminum magnesium, foundries, precision tools, dehydrated vegetables, acetylene, glycerine, methylmethacrylate, magnesium chloride, potassium perchlorate, zinc oxide, electric motors, electrodus (graphite), fire-brick, flax processing, graphiate mining and milling, machine tools, optical devices, nitro-cellulose, paper, penicillin, plastics, plywood, power plants, electric and steam, radio batteries, radio equipment, tin plating, tires and tubes. The above list of surplus plants is not exhaustive but refers to only those that in the author's opinion may be of interest to India in the building of basic chemical industry although about half a dozen plants that have no relation to chemical industry have been included. It is the author's belief that a well rounded and complete chemical industry can be built in India if only about a dozen surplus chemical plants are purchased from U.S.A. at a cost not to exceed 100 million dollars. If India were to build the same units independently the cost would be at least ten times i.e. no less than about 3-400 crores.

It is realised that objections may be raised as to the suitability of transplanting plants fitted to one economy into another and different economy. Suitable modifications and changes, of course, have to be made in transplanting but in spite of this, it is considered that this procedure will be considerably cheaper with the additional provision for a better and more secure foundation to chemical industrialization. Certainly no expert engineers can and are able to guarantee any greater security and success than afforded by this method of surplus plant purchase. First no engineering concern possesses the real know-how of any and all chemical industry. Some who do are either subsidiaries of or have intimate relations with manufacturers and hence specialists of some one line. Even such cannot afford to sell their know-how domestically lest it be used in competition against them. Unless the buyer assures himself of the specialty and manufacturing connection of the engineers, he would not be sure of the know-how he purchases.

Synthetic Ammonia

Now let us see what would happen if a surplus plant is purchased together with the know-how of manufacturer operators. There are still many surplus synthetic ammonia plants available for sale in U.S.A. A plant of the capacity to make 250,000 tons of Ammonium sulfate or its equivalent Nitrogen fertilizer per year would cost between 5/6 crores for purchase, dismantling, shipping, re-erection with all modifications, putting it into operation and transmitting the know-how. This means an immediate saving of about 5 crores and an overall saving of between 18 and 19 crores. This is a significant saving at a time when India is threatened with another famine which may delay the whole reconstruction programme. If contract is already given, it may still be cheaper to cancel it and pay indemnity rather than go through an expensive and risky business. But if Government continues the present it will have to plead ignorance of U.S. surplus plants while its own "Supply Mission" is still spending a vast sum of money in Washington D.C. and when Sir Ardesir Dalal mentioned in a recent speech that buying the surplus plants may be the quickest way of securing needed plants for India. Immediate saving in money is only one advantage of this method. All these plants have a successful and economic operation record and are most modern in engineering and design as the secret know-how of manufacturer operator has gone into it. Purchase of such a plant at a reduced price and together with the know-how will make the production costs lowerthan those of the American plant due to lower interest and depreciation charges. This will mean not only a handsome profit on investment but an assured survival from competitive demise. It will engender confidence in Indian capital as well as in technology and provide experience for the industrial expansion of the future.

To follow the method of the Report seems unwise from another point of view so far as India is concerned. This is to make ammonium sulfate from gypsum or anhydrite. The reason for this is the implication that manufacture of sulfuric acid is too expensive in India. This is certainly true so far as Indian experience goes and it is due to two reasons, viz., lack of cheap raw material e.g. sulphur or pyrites and too small unit capacity of 10/20 tons per day. A capacity of 250,000 tons of Ammonium sulfate per year means about 800 tons per day and this requires a sulfuric acid capacity of over 600 tons per day. With such a capacity sulfuric acid could be made a good deal cheaper even with imported sulfur or pyrites.

The large uses for sulfuric acid are in super-phosphate production, refining of crude petroleum, pickling of iron and steel, and production of paints and pigments. None of these industries are as urgently needed in India as those that depend upon nitric acid. In converting ammonia to ammonium sulfate, you only add weight and cost to the product without in any way enhancing its nitrogen value. Incidentally, you depend upon a scarce and expensive raw material. Ammonium sulfate contains theoretically about 21% nitrogen as against 35% in ammonium nitrate. When you combine 17 parts of ammonia with 49 parts of sulfuric acid, you add an extra weight at an extra cost with no resulting advantage. On the other hand when you combine the same 17 parts of ammonia with 63 parts of nitric acid which costs less and needs no special resource, you gain 14 parts more nitrogen in the product. That is why you reduce freight weight per unit weight of nitrogen in contrast to that of sulfate.

"I didn't like the look of that pretty maid you engaged, so I discharged her this afternoon," said Mrs. Browne.

"Before giving her a chance?" asked her husband.

"No, before giving you one."

* * * *

An old lady on her way home on a very dark night bumped into an old man, and both fell to the ground. The old man couldn't apologize enough.

"That's all right," said the old lady. "But will you please tell me which way I was facing before I was knocked down?"

Our New Delhi Letter

Caretaker Government: Legacy Of Mission

India Back To Curzon Days

(From Our Correspondent)

New Delhi, July 2,

A "Caretaker" Government is the legacy, the Socialist members of the Cabinet Mission have left behind in India. A Caretaker Government is the name given to the Executive which carries on the administration of a democratic country, after its Parliament is dissolved and the new Parliament is elected.

It is a device known only to the countries with fully developed Parliamentary system of Government. It is a Government of the Party in office at the time of the dissolution of the Parliament. The Churchill Government became the Caretaker Government after the British Parliament had been dissolved for General Elections last year. It handed over the administration to the Labour Party, in due course. A Caretaker Government of purely officials is unknown to Constitutional Law or practice.

In India, however, we are more concerned with names than with the substance, which a name implies. India became the original member of the League of Nations a right enjoyed only by fully sovereign states or self-governing dominions, without herself attaining that status. In New Delhi there is a Parliament Street, though there is no Parliament as such. So also India has been saddled with a "Caretaker" Government although the requisite adjuncts of a Caretaker Government, namely Parliamentary Institutions of Westminister type are missing. In fact, they have never existed in India.

Pigeon-Hole Rule

A Caretaker Government by its name and implication is a Government whose progress is a "mark time" progress and whose policy sleeps in a pigeon-hole. It is a Government which merely holds the baby till his legitimate parents are able to take him over. This type of, unimaginative and wooden Government in India will consist of eight members—Six British and two Indian servicemen. Barring the Commander-in-Chief who belongs to the Indian Army all the others belong to the Lloyd Georgian "steel frame" called Indian Civil Service. For five of them are certainly not Indian. They may be civil but, by tradition and upbringing they have hardly any conception of service.

Two of them Sir Robert Hutchings and Sir Eric Coates belong to Bengal: two others Sir Eric Conran-Smith and Sir Akbar Hydar belong to Madras. Sir Arthur Waugh is a United Provinces Civilian, Sir Gurunath Bewoor is a Centrai Provinces Civilian and Sir George Spence is a Punjab Civilian. The grouping of departments and their allocation clearly demonstrate that either the new members have herculean energy or that there was never enough work for the members of the Expanded Executive Council.

The location of Law and Home portfolios is understandable. Thel Law Portfolio never had much work and the late Sir N. N. Sircar who could not live without work had to ask the Viceroy to let him revise the Company Act and the Insurance Act. Furthermore, the Education Department, which has been tagged on to the Law Member's portfolio, is an apology for a department. It was created to satisfy the vanity of Sir Jogindra Singh.

Under Sentence Of Death

The Home Department, similarly, has lost its importance ever since "Law and Order" has been transferred to the Provinces. Another chunk of its work was transferred to the Governor-General's own Secretariat. Today it, *inter alia*, deals with the Law and Order in the centrally administered areas, the Central C.I.D. and the Secretary of States Services. Indications are not wanting that both Law and Home portfolios may disappear in due course.

The Information Department is also under the sentence of death. It was a useless luxury created by Lord Linlithgow in 1941 under the Grand dispensation called Jobocracy. Departments were created overnight to cope with unemployment, which might have embarrassed the wartime administrators of India. Sir Sultan Ahmed brought the Department to its highest pitch. It became the fourth largest Department of the Government of India—War, Supply, Food and Information and Broadcasting. Jobs were multiplied on the slightest excuse and sometime with no excuse.

There may be a dispute one day whether the war was won by the valour of soldiers or by the song publicity, Field Publicity and war exhibitions. Notwithstanding all the persuasions, the Central Assembly cut down the wasteful expenditure of public money on some of its activities. Sir Richard Tottenham, who reported on the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat, has recommended the total abolition of the Information Department. Sir Richard would like the Broadcasting to become a semi-public Corporation on the lines of BBC. But so long as Broadcasting remains a department of the Government of India, it is a key department in as much it controls the spoken word which has the potentialities of influencing millions of Indians. It is expanding.

The Labour Department had become so unwieldy that it had to be bifurcated into Labours and Works, Mines and Power. The disbanding of the Planning Department has thrown more work on it.

The Health Department was created towards the end of 1945. It is growing or at least all efforts are being made towards its growth. All the four Departments—Information and Arts, including Broadcasting: Labour, Works, Mines and Power: and Health are entrusted to the caretaker, Sir Akbar Hydari. Four huge Departments under one member. But, of course, a member of the Steel Frame is qualified to undertake any post under the crown if not under the sun.

Sir Gurunath Bewoor, similarly will do two members' job--Commerce and Commonwealth Relations. There is no connection between the two Departments except that both begin with the English Alphabet "C"; nor are there any special qualifications Sir Gurunath has for holding the two portfolios except that he is a Director-designate of the Tatas.

Food And Agriculture

The blending of Food and Agriculture under one member has been on the tapis for over a year. Sir Jogindra Singh, however, regarded the proposal as poaching on his preserve. "You can only take away Agriculture from me on my dead body," was the reported comment of Sir Jogindra Singh. Lord Wavell had to wait for months to get over this obstacle before he could reform his Secretariat. Sir Robert Hutchings knows the Food Department inside out, so does Sir Pheroze Kharegat his Department of Agriculture. Incidentally, the Agriculture Department has already grown so big that the two storeys of one whole wing of the Secretariat are not enough to accommodate its staff. It is still growing presumably to solve India's unemployment problem.

The grouping of War Transport and Posts and Air is on the right lines. In the pre-war setup of the Executive Council and even in the first phase of Lord Linlithgow's expansion of the Executive Council, the two departments were one single unit which was called the "Communications" Department. The step now taken is to restore the pre-war Communication Department.

Back to Curzonian scheme of things—an Executive entirely manned by servicemen, who have grown so hoary in the Central Secretariat that they have lost all touch with the Provinces or with men and women whom they have been called upon to rule. The whole episode is sickening. It exhibits the supreme capacity of Indians to differ and never unite even in the cause of their own freedom. It also shows that our leaders prefer officials to their own brethren to rule over India.

The fight after all is not so much for freedom or for Quit or Divide India. Last three months have amply demonstrated that the fight has been for Party power. It was one seat which wrecked the communal settlement at the Second Round Table Conference. It was again one seat which wrecked the Simla Conference last July. And it is one seat, once more, which has installed the all-official Executive at the Centre this week. The common man is stupefied. He does not understand. He only knows that he has been cheated once again.

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Final Show-Down In India

Simple Test Of British Sincerity

(By Louis Fischer)

POONA (By Cable): Between Conversations here with Mahatma Gandhi Jawaharlal Nehru and others I have been reading the documents published in connection with the British Cabinet Mission's negotiations. I have been trying to understand what happened in India in the last few months. If I succeed in understanding that, I may be able to project myself into the future and anticipate further developments.

It seems to me that something very good and healthy has happened: Indian politics has been brought out of the area of rival claims and legal hair-splitting into the area of practical tests of strength.

The recent negotiations with the Cabinet Mission and Lord Wavell constituted a showdown in the area of practical politics. I believe that the most important consequence of the negotiations has been the realization by the British that they could not proceed with the establishment of a Provisional Government without the Congress. It is clear from the texts of published statements that the British intended to form an Interim Government with the Moslem League if Congress refused to co-operate. It is clear, at least, that the British wished to create the impression that they intended doing that. They have not done it. They know now that they cannot do it. They have likewise learned that Jinnah, though rebuffed and defeated, cannot catapult India into a civil war.

The British officials who are thoroughly acquainted with India probably had a correct estimate long ago of the Moslem League's strength and potentialities. But it served their purposes to let Jinnah make his claim without contradiction. At times, indeed, they may have nodded assent to his claims and threats. Today, after the showdown of the negotiations, the ground has been taken from under their feet. They can no longer argue effectively in favour of the appeasement of Jinnah.

This is progress towards India's independecne.

THE YARD STICK

Too many Indians, it appears to me, have applied literary and legalistic tests to the British proposals. They are an "award" they have said and, therefore, must be rejected. This paragraph is bad and that paragraph is worse, they have asserted.

I have an altogether different testing standard: Do the British proposals offer an opportunity to the advocates of independence to prove that they are stronger than the opponents of independence?

Already, in recent months, concrete events have demonstrated the superior popular strength of Congress over Jinnah. Very likely, further showdowns are necessary.

The Constitutional Assemblies of Section B and of Section C will offer a chance for such showdowns. If the supporters of independence worst the supporters of India's vivisection in the Constitutional Convention of Section B it may very well be that the battle for national independence will have been won.

It can cogently be argued that the terms of the May 16th British proposals prejudice the situation against the victory of Indian nationalists. Let the political battle rage nevertheless. If the anti-nationalists are defeated in Section B and perhaps even in Section C despite the unfavourable conditions of struggle, it will be the crowning proof that there must be a United, free India.

The stronger Congress shows itself to be the stronger it will become. Thus far, all the minorities with the exception of the Moslem League, and even the native States, are inclined to co-operate with Congress. This is a political fact of major significance.

SINCERITY TEST FOR WAVELL

What is needed now is a differentiation among Moslems. Actions are required to reinforce the nationalist Moslems against the anti-nationalist Moslems. It lies within the power of Lord Wavell and the British Cabinet to do this and thus to show that England really wants India to be free. I appeal to Lord Wavell in particular to give definite evidence that he is not obstructing India's independence; he can do that by asking Congress to form a Coalition Provisional Government.

There is no sense in mincing words where the fate of a nation is at stake. I have always believed in expressing myself truthfully even when the truth is undiplomatic. There are Indians who suspect that Lord Wavell is not as sympathetic to Indian freedom as he ought to be, and not as sympathetic as some members of Attlee's Cabinet. I do not know whether this statement is accurate; I know that the sentiment exists and plays a role in the Indian attitude towards British policy.

Lord Wavell, with whom I had several friendly conversations in 1942 and whom I appreciated as a cultured human being with a broad concept of world affairs, has it in his power today to hasten the peaceful liberation of India. He is at present on the eve of initiating measures with a view to the organization of an Interim Government. The normal democratic procedure, the procedure followed in England, in France, and in all democracies with Cabinet forms of Government, is for the head of the State to give a mandate to the largest party to form a Cabinet. Let Lord Wavell give such a mandate to the Congress Party.

Congress, in that event, would have to be guided by great wisdom, generosity and moderation. I feel certain that Congress would not injure the interests of any minority in India, least of all the Moslem minority which is really too big to be called a minority.

I feel certain that Congress will include a just proportion of Moslem Leaguers in the Interim Government. In fact, it might be very good politics to include more Moslem Leaguers than the League would normally expect.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

The formation of the Interim Government provides Great Britain with a great historic opportunity to document its readiness to free India. The way to document that readiness is to finally break up the British-Congress-Moslem League triangle through the withdrawal of the British from that triangle. The moment the British withdraw from the triangle, a growing proportion of Moslems will be eager to enter an Indian National Government.

Internal peace is impossible in India if the majority attempts to dominate the minority. Neither is peace or normal Government possible if a minority dictates to the majority with the help of the foreign occupying power.

The British are committed, on paper, to Indian unity and independence. How can Indian independence come about without an Indian Government? Congress, as the recent negotiations showed, will not enter an Indian Government whose composition and acts are and always will be subject to the approval of a body which claims to represent one minority.

Obviously, therefore, the only way to bring an Indian National Government into being is to give a mandate to Congress. Then India, England and the world will see whether Congress is capable of ruling India.

As soon as there is a Nationalist Government in India the difficulties about the groupings in Section B and C will disappear. The drafting of the Constitutions will be facilitated by the establishment of a Coalition Government at the Center. Its mere existence will solve many intricate constitutional problems which now appear insoluble.

Thanks to the British proposals, India has now reached a final showdown with the British imperial authorities. Are they getting out of India? Lord Wavell's position towards the Interim Government will give the answer. Then we will know where we are.

'WAVELL NOT EQUAL TO HIS TASK'

LONDON, July 6, (U. P. I.): The Viceroy, Lord Wavell, is not equal to his task and should be relieved of his responsibility or supported by a man of outstanding political ability—this is the purport of a report on the Cabinet Mission published in yesterday's "News Chronicle" from its Foreign Editor, Mr. Norman Cliff, from New Delhi.

The tenor of the long article is pro-Congress and tries to criticise Mr. Jinnah; it praises the Mission's part in the negotiation and damns the Viceroy with faint praise for the soldierly inability to handle politics.

ROYALTY'S "NO" TO Br. FASCISTS

LONDON, July 6, (U. P. A.): Sir Ulico Alexander, Keeper of the Privy Purse and treasurer to the King last night denied that the Royal Family had extended financial assistance to Sir Oswald Mosley or his British Fascist organization.

Informed of a letter from H. G. Wells, published in the "Socialist Leader", in which the author demanded an investigation of rumours that the Royal Family had contributed to Mosley, Alexander laughed heartily and said, "I can certainly deny it. I think that is most amusing."

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PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO, COIMBATORE, S. INDIA.

HE LED NATION THROUGH STORM

Glowing Tributes To Azad's Stewardship

JAWAHAR AGAIN PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS

India Now On Her Last Lap To Freedom

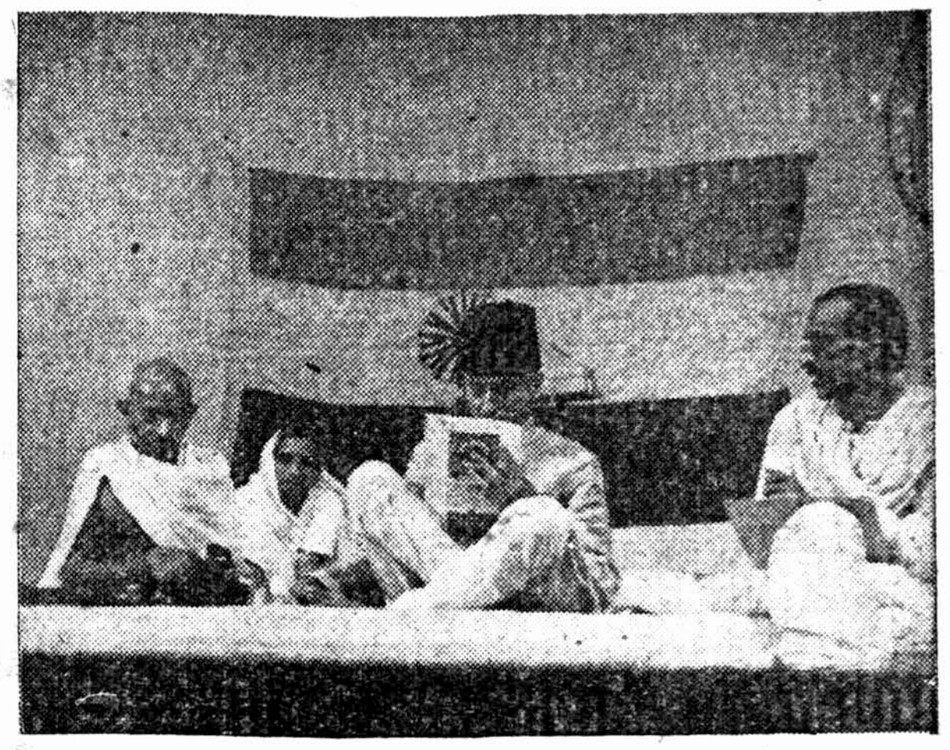
"I assure you India is on the last lap on the road to freedom. There is but one step and no more to reach the goal for which we have been striving so long".

This hopeful assurance was the keynote of the brief but moving valedictory address with which Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, scholar, statesman and divine, opened the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee at Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday.

The meeting which was without the usual fanfare and trumpets was a model of business-like procedure, but was not without its element of drama.

Breaking the usual convention of the new President taking over only at the plenary session, Maulana Azad handed over charge to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mahatma Gandhi was present at the meeting for about two hours and later Pandit Nehru announced that Gandhiji would address the meeting on Sunday.



Jawahar takes over. . . . His fourth term.

ONLY ONE STEP TO FREEDOM

Delivering his last address as Congress President, Maulana Azad said that they had gathered there to consider a matter of grave national importance. Their vision was turned ahead. Still he would crave their indulgence to look back a little over the last six years since the Ramgarh Session of the Congress when the Working Committee of the Congress was last constituted. They all knew the travail the world had passed through since. India too had passed through revolutionary times. India perhaps had suffered more than some belligerent nations and India was still hankering after her freedom. Every country in the world gave highest priority to that question—the question of her own freedom. But in the case of India she had to face a dilemma. While thinking of her freedom they could not forget her international obligations. So they had to face a difficult choice. He felt that in the annals of freedom, the past six years were like six eras. India of six years ago could nowhere be found even after a diligent search. When the nations of the world trod the path of change, it was not the buidings and streets, the cities and towns that registered that change. That change was registered in the hearts of men and women. If one searched the hearts of India's men and women, one would find them completely changed.

ON LOST LAP

To-day they were faced with many problems. What was behind these problems. The question of freedom. Freedom could not be achieved through negotiations. It could not come as a gift from one nation to another. The reason for the change of British attitude should not be sought in the world outside but in India itself. Nobody should make the mistake of thinking that Britain had changed and become suddenly philanthropic.

Whatever was happening was a result of the revolution in this land. Our efforts and sacrifice have begun to bear fruit." India had passed through childhood and adolescense and had come to adulthood. It was her own effort that had brought her so close to the masnion of freedom.

He assured them that India was on the last lap to freedom. There was but one step and no more to take.

SIX YEARS AS PRESIDENT

He said that he saw among them many persons who had not been members of the A.I.C.C before. He welcomed that change. Young blood was always welcome; they should breathe a new life into the Congress He explained why the Congress session could not be held. But they had to carry on the work. He recalled what he had said when he first took over office. He had said that they were shouldering him with a great responsibility, while doing him also a great honour. He had promised that he would not fall short as far as his desires and his efforts were concerned. And now having done his job to the best of his ability he was there to surrender the powers they had vested in him, and he would call upon Pandit Nehru to take over.

Maulana Azad stood up and as Pandit Nehru walked to the stage, he grasped him by he arm and affectionately pulling him by the hand, gently pushed him in the chair whereafter he went and sat next to Gandhiji and settled down to enjoy a quiet smoke

Glowing Tributes To Azad's Leadership

After Pandit Nehru had taken his seat, Sardar Patel in a brief speech paid a warm tribute to the just retired President. He said that it was the first time in the history of the Congress that any man had been called upon to shoulder the responsibility of the presidentship of the Congress for six consecutive years. And what years they had been! He did not want to dilate upon the many things that had happened.

During this period he had come to know Maulana Azad very intimately. After the "Quit India" resolution, they had lived together in Ahmednagar jail. He had since been with him and watched him at work during delicate negotiations. There was no a single occasion when he had lowered the prestige or honour of the Congress. Maulana Azad had indeed proved a most alert watchman of the Congress.

When the "Quit India" resolution was passed the Government put them in jail. Now the same Government was out to implement the resolution. India's ship and truly reached the shores of freedom. And during all this time, Maulana Azad had never once tired, never once lost his temper and had always combined great dignity and great affection in his attitude towards friends and colleagues.

NO BED OF ROSES

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, joining in the meed of praise that was being paid to Maulana Azad said that the presidentship of the Congress was no bed of roses even in normal times. But the Maulana Saheb had occupied it in the most turbulent of times. No mean ability, patience and devotion could see a man through such a job.

Pandit Pant recalled the events of the past six years and said that whether in war or peace, whether at the head of the freedom forces in the field of battle or at the Conference table conducting delicate negotiations, Maulana Azad had shown the same ability, the same fair for leadership. He had become an example of an ideal nationalist. He had much to bear and suffer both in his personal and public life. But through it all he had but one thought, but one obsession—the freedom of India. His constant and sleepless endeavour was how quickly and how best to achieve India's freedom. Thanks to his able stewardship India was now about to get the freedom which was her rightful due

ON THRESHOLD OF FREEDOM

But The Door Is Shut Says Nehru

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a speech, which was a kind of impromptu presidential address, recalled how when Maulana Azad was installed in the presidential gadi at Ramgarh a storm was blowing. It proved symbolic and the Maulana Saheb's tenure of office had proved a stormy period, though none could foresee it at that time. After these years during which he had filled his high office, it was no easy task for any one to succeed him. From the moment his own name had been proposed, Pandit Nehru confessed, he had many doubts and it was not till a couple of days earlier that he was finally able to make up his mind. All his colleagues, and particularly Mahatma Gandhi, had pressed him and he had agreed, as a matter of discipline.

THEIR STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS

So it was that he came to face them, his brothers, his comrades in peace and war. He saw some new faces in the gathering and many old and familiar ones; but all had shared in the toil and suffering that was their lot in the struggle against British Imperialism. That fact gave him confidence; because he knew that much depended on their strength. It was true they were on the threshold of freedom but the

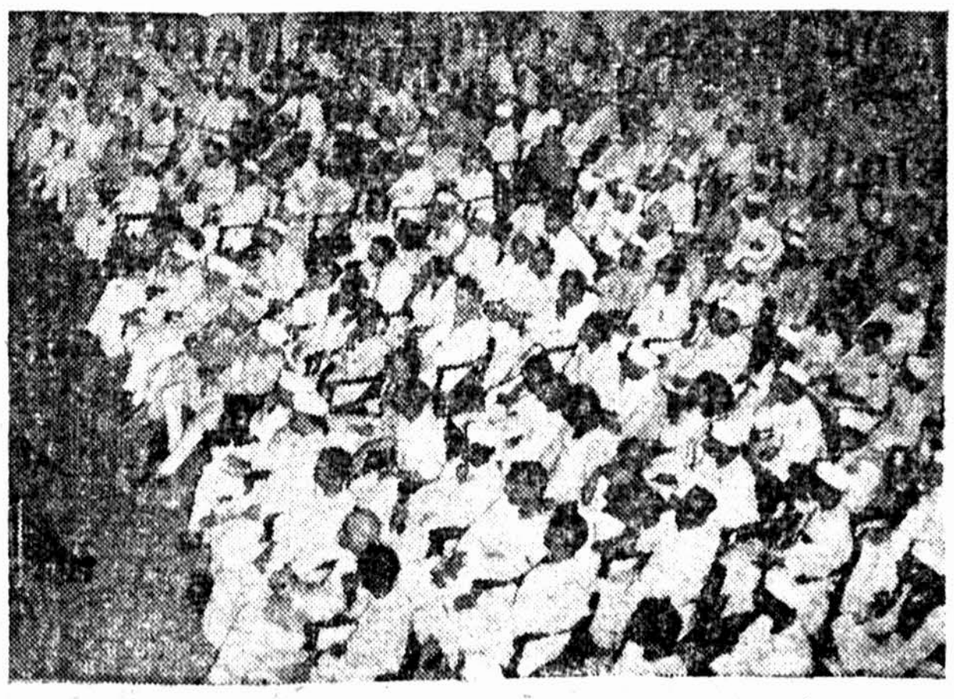
(Continued on page 16)

To-day's Flag Salutation

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, will unfurl the National Flag at the Flag Salutation ceremony, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at Azad Maidan. The Congress President will inspect the parade, take salute of the volunteers, including the Bombay Peace Patrols and then address the gathering.

Congress Sevikas and volunteers are required to be present at the Azad Maidan at 7 a.m. sharp.

The A.I.C.C. will meet to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.



A.I.C.C. in Session.

Mahatma and the Maulana

China Lines Up With India

Asiatic Front To Combat Smuts' Racialism

NANKING, July 6. (Reuter): The Chinese Foreign Ministry has instructed the Chinese Consul General in Johannesburg to take up the question of the Restriction Bill concerning Asiatic land holdings in South Africa, it is reported here. Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister, Dr. Lick Chien said the Chinese Government is concerned with the effect of this Bill and deplores any measure which would discriminate between peoples on grounds of race, colour or religion.

No Compromise On Issue Of Independence

Azad Narrates Gains In Delhi Negotiations

CONGRESS DEMAND ACCEPTED BY CABINET MISSION

A. I. C. C. Battle Over Working Committee's Resolution

Having laid down his high office as Congress President, which he held for six long and stormy years, and having received high encomiums from his Cabinet colleagues and his worthy successor, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad stepped up once more to the mike to move a brief resolution of just 16 words asking for ratification of what the Working Committee had decided with regard to the Cabinet Mission's proposals. In a speech of great vigour and beauty, he built up the case for ratification stone by stone and tier by tier.

Ably seconding the Maulana Saheb's speech, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in a speech notable for its cold and incisive logic, urged that the Working Committee's resolution should be accepted or rejected in toto, but not amended.

AMENDMENTS RULED OUT

As if to suit his plea, Pandit Nehru held that all the eight amendments of which notice had been given were irrelevant and out of order and then the debate settled down to a straight fight of "yes" or "no". So far the Socialist opposition had failed to impress in the matter of forensic skill and they had also failed to demolish the case built up by the Maulana and the Sardar.

Jaiprakash Narain speaking with his usual calm detachment pleaded for a total rejection of the resolution and for the preparation of the country for a final struggle for freedom. "This Constituent Assembly is a child of the British, not of the Indian people or of the Congress" he said and added that any Constituent Assembly called under British auspices would be incapable of thinking of Swaraj for the poverty-stricken people of India—the Swaraj which is the ideal of the Congress. . . . . .

Congress Demand Conceded

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad moving the main resolution seeking ratification of the Working Committee's resolution of June 26 regarding the Cabinet Mission's proposals said that the question should be viewed in the proper perspective. What was it that the Working Committee had got and which the A.I.C.C. was being asked to ratify? Was it some matter of bargain, something which was given with one hand and taken away by the other? Was it some old curio which they had bought in the Delhi Bazar? No. It was the very thing which they had been asking for 15 years—A Constituent Assembly. Congress had been asserting that Indians should have the exclusive right to make a constitution applicable to their country. It should be made by persons chosen by the people. And that right had been conceded.

Supposing, the Maulana Saheb asked, India had been confronted with a similar issue on the field of battle; supposing they had fought and won a violent battle for freedom; what would they have got? Nothing more than the right of the nation to frame its own constitution. And that right had been accepted by the British Government. Whether it was because of the world situation as some people said or because of India's own endeavour and sacrifices, the fact remains that the right had been recognised and conceded.

NO MATTER FOR BARGAIN

He recalled how this claim of the Congress had been pressed even at the time of the Cripps' negotiation in April 1942, but had not been accepted then. That had precipitated a struggle and India had made it clear that she would not rest till the right had been conceded. He recalled the events that happened since then to the coming of the Cabinet Mission and when that Mission arrived the same issue was presented again. Congress claimed that there should be a Constituent Assembly; that it should consist only of Indians and that they should frame a constitution. This was no matter for bargain. This was something which had been decided long ago.

Maulana Azad stated that there were two aspects to the negotiations they had with the Cabinet Mission. One was political and the other communal. As far as the political aspect was concerned the Congress view was that that the Constituent Assembly should have full powers; that it could frame any constitution it liked and that it would negotiate with the British Government on the relationship between India and Britain. Congress wanted first, that India was not bound to the British Commonwealth, that it should not be a part of the British Empire. In the very first meeting he had with the Cabinet Mission on April 3, he had made this position perfectly clear. He had continued to repeat it at every possible opportunity till the Secretary of State was quite amazed and asked him why he continued to insist on something which was recognized and conceded. On that issue the Congress did not yield an inch. They refused to take a single step forward unless it led to full freedom. It was prepared to accept no compromise; it would make no concessions. The Cabinet Mission was helpless and had to yield. Whatever the nature of the Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly, it was made clear that it had the right to decide to stay or not, as it chose, in the Commonwealth. It was only after making sure of this position that they had agreed to enter the Constituent Assembly.

THE COMMUNAL ISSUE

The second issue before them was the communal issue which unfortunately proved more difficult. But even here, he was gratified to say the skeleton scheme which Congress presented had been adhered to. Taking into consideration the state of the country, the Congress had long come to the conclusion that a unitary form of government was neither practicable nor desirable. This was no new decision made for the Cabinet Mission, but settled long ago Bearing in mind the conflict of interests and differences in provinces Congress had decided against rule from the Centre. Therefore they had to find an alternative, an alternative which avoided both extremes. On the one hand India had to be strong and march together as a unit On the other they had to avoid cutting up India into separate bits. Therefore they had to find a middle road. That Middle road could only lead to a Federal structure—a strong but limited Centre with fully autonomous units. That would keep India together. India could play her part as a united nation among other great nations of the world. At the same time the various provinces could pursue their different interests and each grow into fullness pursuing its own bent of mind and its own genius. Therefore Congress had also decided that the residuary powers should rest in the provinces.

PICTURE OF INDIA UNDIVIDED

Supposing there was no Cabinet Mission, continued Maulana Azad, and India had independently to frame her own constitution, this would have been the constitutional structure they would prefer. This was the picture the Congress had already presented in its eelction manifesto. This was the compromise which they had already evolved to meet both the need of a strong and united India and a free and many-sided development of the provinces. And this was the picture that had emerged from the negotiations with the Cabinet Mission—the picture of far-flung provinces flowering according to their nature and genius, but held on one stem.

Maulana Azad went on to dicuss the details of the proposals and explained the interpretation under which Congress had accepted the proposals. To these iterpretations the Congress stuck. He did not want to conceal that the scheme had its limitations; but having full regard to them the Working Committee had agreed to join the Constituent Assembly. It was open to the A.I.C.C. to affix its seal of approval or throw it out as they desired.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad moved the following resolution:

"Resolved that the resolution of the Working Committee dated June 26th be and is hereby ratified."

Following is the full text of the resolution::—

"On May 24th the Working Committee passed a resolution on the statement dated May 16 issued by the British Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy. In this resolution they pointed out some defects in the statement and gave their own interpretation of certain parts of it.

"Since then the Committee have been continuously engaged in giving earnest consideration to the proposals made on behalf of the British Government in the Statements of May 16 and June 16 and have considered the correspondence in regard to them between the Congress President and the members of the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy.

"The Committee have examined both these sets of proposals from the point of view of the Congress objective of immediate independence and the opening out of the avenues leading to the rapid advance of the masses, economically and socially, so that their material standards may be raised and poverty, malnutrition famine and the lack of the necessaries of life may be ended, and all the people of the country may have the freedom and opportunity to grow and develop according to their genius. These proposals fall short of these objectives. Yet the Committee considered them earnestly in all their aspects because of their desire to find some way for the peaceful settlement of India's problem and the ending of the conflict between India and England.

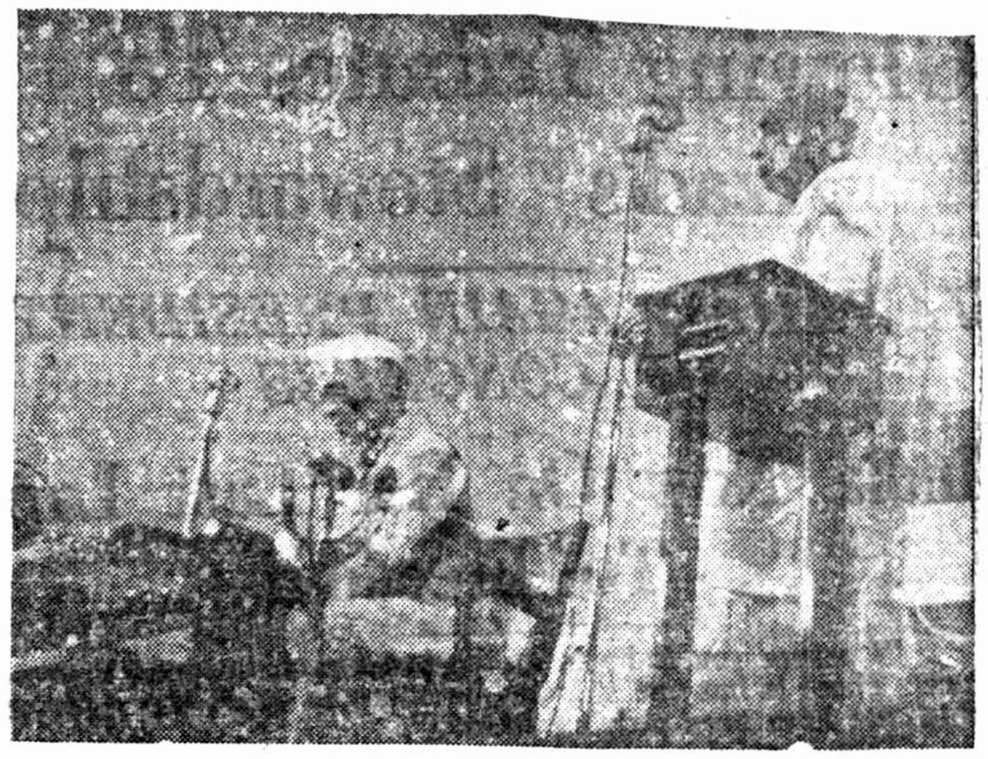
INDEPENDENT INDIA

"The kind of independence Congress has aimed at is the establishment of a united, democratic Indian Federation, with a central authority, which would command respect from the nations of the world, maximum provincial autonomy, and equal rights for all men and women in the country. The limitation of the central authority as contained in the proposals, as well as the system of grouping of provinces, weakened the whole structure and was unfair to some provinces such as the N.W.F. Province and Assam, and to some of the minorities, notably the Sikhs. The Committee disapproved of this. They felt, however, that, taking the proposals as a whole, there was sufficient scope for enlarging and strengthening the central authority and for fully ensuring the right of a province to act according to its choice in regard to grouping, and to give protection to such minorities as might otherwise be placed at a disadvantage. Certain other objections were also raised on their behalf, notably the possibility of non-nationals taking any part in the constitution making. It is clear that it would be a breach of both the letter and spirit of the Statement of May 16 if any non-Indian participated in voting or standing for election of the Constituent Assembly.

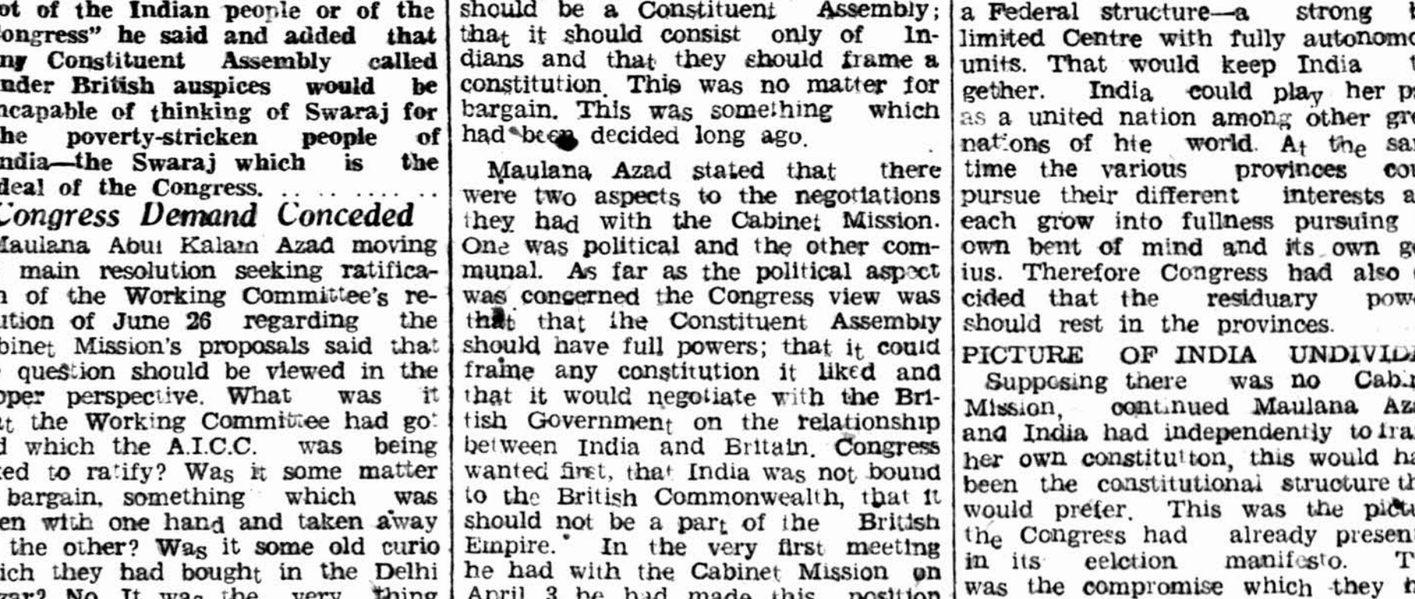
PROPOSED INTERIM GOVERNMENT

"In the proposals for an Interim Government contained in the Statement of June 16 the defects related to matters of vital concern to the

(Continued on Page 12.)



Sardar Patel speaks on the main political resolution.



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad addressing the A.I.C.C.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Abad Shud 9, 2002.
Muslim : Shabban 7, 1365.
Parsi : Behman 7, 1315.
Sunrise : 6-7 a.m. Sunset : 7-20 p.m.
Hightide : 06-42, 18-15
Lowtide : 00-28, 12-16.

Today's Engagements

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION : The first meeting of the Advisory Committee of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation consisting of the representative from each of the affiliated Railway Unions, will be held in the office premises of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Neptune Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, at 2 p.m. to nominate a Labour Assessor, chalk out a programme for adjudication and discuss the method of distribution of Rs. 9 crores granted as interim relief to the railwaymen.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "The motion of the moral law" is the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered, at 6-15, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY : Public lecture on 'Place of Hero-Worship in Occult Life' at the Ganesha Lodge premises, Dadar, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

SAIFEE HIGH SCHOOL SOCIETY : Gathering to congratulate Shaikh Gulamali Shamsuddin Tambawala, for the bestowal of the rank of Haddiyat (Shaikh) by H. H. Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at the Saifee High School, Ibrahim Rahimatoola Road, near Pydhoni.

NEW URDU SCHOOL : Opening at Pali Road, Bandra, at 11 a.m.

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS : Founder's Day, at 6-30 p.m., at the Gokhale Hall (Sadashiv Peth) J. V. Joshi, Esqr., O. B. E., Economic Adviser to the Reserve Bank of India, will deliver an address on "India's Sterling Balances."

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM : A talk on "Thirukkural" by Mr M. S. Sundarsa Alyar, to-day at 3-30 p.m. at Sangham premises.

AIR INTERVIEW : Sohrab Modi, Film Director, and Dr. Jal Balsara, Municipal Deputy Commissioner, will be introduced to our listeners, at 9-45 p.m., to-morrow, when an interview with them will be broadcast.

UTTER BHARTIYA SARAMAJIVI SANGH : Reception by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, Bombay, at Marwari Chamber of Commerce Hall, Kalbadevi, at 5 a.m. Mr. Nanda will throw light on his Labour Policy. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Sjt. Brijlal Biyani will also speak at this occasion.

KERALA YOUTH CONGRESS, BOMBAY : An Extraordinary General Body meeting will be held to observe "Cochin Day" in the Podar College at 9 a.m. Dr. K. B. Menon will preside.

SOCIALIST YOUTH LEAGUE AND SHRAMJIVI SANGH : A procession will be taken out from Gowalia Tank Maidan today morning 9-30 a.m. The procession, which is organised to protest against the acceptance of long-term Plan and Constituent Assembly, will terminate at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. All Augusters and uncompromising fighters against Imperialism are invited to join it.

ALL INDIA KISAN WORKERS CONFERENCE : Delegates, intending to attend the forthcoming session of the All-India Kisan Workers Conference, to be held in Bombay on the 8th July (Monday) are requested to meet Shri Algu Rai Shastri, at the U.P.C.C. office, at Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to take their respective cards from him.

Better Telephone Service In City From To-day

60 Trunks To Be Operated

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The new central trunk telephone exchange in Bombay, the biggest east of Suez, will come into operation from today.

The new exchange together with similar new trunk exchanges either already installed or in the process of erection in other big cities, forms part of the five-year plan of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The new Exchange in Bombay City will be located in the Telephone Buildings, Home Street, the cost of the installation being Rs. 2,50,000. The present trunk telephone exchange is located in the Central Telegraph Office and consists of 17 boards with trunks radiating from them to different parts of the country. The new exchange will consist of 40 boards to work the 60 trunks and will provide the public with better and more efficient service on the trunk lines.

With the exception of a few parts of the apparatus, Mr J. F. Dalby, Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, Bombay Division, said in an interview that all the boards and internal equipment were manufactured in the telephone workshop at Gell Street. Normally, the installation should have been completed by three months, but it took the Department about nine months, as the progress of work was retarded by lack of essential materials. The installation was carried out by special engineers of the British Post Office (at present in Royal Signals), who are attached to the Additional Chief Engineer's office, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi. Young officers and other ranks of the Posts and Telegraphs Department were also employed in the process of installation so that they might equip themselves with the necessary information in regard to installation and subsequent maintenance.

OVERSEAS CALLS

Overseas calls will be booked at the new exchange by the record positions, which can be obtained by dialling No. 299 and not No. 27168 as hitherto. Complaints and inquiry will continue to be attended to by dialling No. 291 and if subscribers are not satisfied with the answers given by the inquiry operator, they can ask for the monitor from whom they will receive all the attention and information they require. If the information given by the monitor is not satisfactory; subscribers can ask for the supervisor.

Although the new exchange will have 60 trunks to begin with, when more trunks are released by the military or more trunks are erected in accordance with early stages of the five-year plan of the department, they will be brought on to the new trunk system to enhance its flexibility and promptness in the operation of its service.

For the present, there will be six operators booking calls, four monitors two supervisor positions and two inquiry positions. The procedure of operating the new boards is different from that of operating the old boards but the operators have been trained to work the new exchange. Although the trunk service will be better and more efficient when the new exchange comes into operation, it is felt that a short time must elapse before the operators get fully accustomed to work the new board.

AANSU

Colonel Bhonsley is going to perform the opening ceremony of a Social Opera "Aansu" at Bhangwadi Theatres Kalbadevi at 9 a.m. (Sunday) 7th inst. played by Kranti Theatres. Major General Shahnawaz, Babu Jai Prakash Narayan, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Arvind Bose, Purshottamdas Trikamdas, Ashok Mehta; the members of A.I.C.C. and other renowned leaders will attend the show.

THE BANK OF INDIA STAFF UNION : An emergent meeting of the employees of Bank of India will be held at Jinnah Hall, Near Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, today (Sunday), at 11 a.m.

"MY HEART IS WITH YOU"

Ghaffar Khan's Parting Message To Kashmir People

(From Our Correspondent)

SRINAGAR, July 6.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan left Srinagar to-day at six in the morning and will reach Peshawar via Abbotabad at four in the evening. I approached him for a message to Kashmir. He replied "I am going but my heart is with you. You have sacrificed much. Be patient. God is with you."

MORE ARRESTS IN KASHMIR

SRINAGAR, July 6 (UPI): Moulvi Md. Syeed, General Secretary of the Kashmir National Conference, was arrested yesterday at Hazratbal following his speech there. The warrant of arrest had already been issued against him sometime ago. About half a dozen other persons were also arrested.

Special Show Of 'Ashok & Medhaveen'

The members of the A.I.C.C. are being cordially invited to attend the special show of the First Indian National Opera 'Ashoka and Medhaveen' on stage at Novelty Grant Road, to-morrow (Monday) at 9-30 a.m. The invitation cards are being issued to the members at their camps and at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall, to-day.

ANOTHER INDIAN STUDENT ACHIEVES DISTINCTION

MANCHESTER, July 6 (Reuter): An Indian Student, S. R. Prasad, of Manchester University, has created a record by achieving the unique distinction of being the only student who passed in the first division this year and secured a post-graduate certificate in Industrial Administration.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, July 7.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Mohammad Ismail (Sarangi) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 K. R. Jadhav (Shahnai) 8-45 Jaswantlal Jani 9-0 Anusuya Chaudhury 9-20 Niwruttibuwa Sarnaik 11-0 'Nainon Se Nain Milake' 11-45 "Yama Savitri" (G).

12-15 p.m. Moghubai Kurdikar 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 M. S. Kanetkar (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 Anusuya Chaudhury (Vocal) 4-45 G. M. Durrani 5-0 K. R. Jadhav (Shahnai) 5-15 Gammat Jammat (M) 5-45 Sarang Solo 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-15 Ghazal Geet and Dadra 6-30 Moghubai Kurdikar (Vocal) 7-0 "Naina" (H) 7-30 Niwruttibuwa Sarnaik 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Air Orchestra 8-45 The English Theatre 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 String Festival (Relayed from Delhi) 10-10 Schubert.

Last 10 Shows
PRITHVI THEATRES' STAGE HIT
DEEWAR
TO-DAY (SUNDAY 7TH)
4 & 8-30 p.m.
From To-morrow To Thursday 11th.
DAILY 2 SHOWS
6 & 9-30 p.m.
Plans Open: RATES AS USUAL: BOOK EARLY
Royal Opera House

BANPHOOL
Has High Gaiety
KANAN
Caters it to the full
6th WEEK
CAPITOL
To-day Matinee at 1 p.m.
Daily: 4, 6-45 & 9-30

8th Week of BIG CROWD
PRADEEP Pictures
Rukmini Swayamwar
DURGA KHOTE, RATNAMALA, BABURAO PENDHARKAR
MAJESTIC
Hindi: 4 & 10 p. m.
Marathi: 7 p. m.
Fri., Sat., Sun. Marathi 1 p. m.

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WATCHWORD TO FREEDOM!

Starring: DURGA KHOTE, KAMLA KOTNIS, DEV ANAND, REHMAN, ALAKA ACHREKAR, REHANA, RANJIT KUMARI, RANE, RAMSING, GOKHALE.
Director: SANTOSHI
5TH GRAND WEEK
CENTRAL
Daily: 4, 7 & 10.
Matinees at 1-0 on Sun. Holidays.
Advance booking 10 to 12 & 4 to 6.
A Famous Release

DHARTI

RANJIT'S Soul-Stirring Social
Starring: MUMTAZ SHANTI, TRILOK KAPOOR, PADMA BANNERji & MUSTAFA
Director: MANIBHAI VYAS
NEXT FRIDAY AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

"RATIFY OR REJECT IN TOTO"

SARDAR'S CALL TO A. I. C. C.

Battle Over Delhi Decision On Cabinet Mission's Proposals

(Continued from Page 10.)

Congress. Some of these have been pointed out in the letter dated June 25, of the Congress President to the Viceroy. The Provisional Government must have power and authority and responsibility and should function in fact, if not in law, as a 'de facto' independent government leading to the full independence to come. The members of such a government can only hold themselves responsible to the people and not to any external authority. In the formation of a Provisional or other government Congressmen can never give up the national character of the Congress, or accept an artificial and unjust parity, or agree to the veto of a communal group. The Committee are unable to accept the proposals for the formation of an Interim Government as contained in the Statement of June 16.

"The Committee have, however, decided that the Congress should join the proposed Constituent Assembly, with a view to framing the constitution of a free, united and democratic India.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

"While the Committee have agreed to Congress participation in the Constituent Assembly, it is in their opinion essential that a representative and responsible Provisional National Government be formed at the earliest possible date. A continuation of authoritarian and unrepresentative government can only add to the suffering of famishing masses and increase discontent. It will also put in jeopardy the work of the Constituent Assembly, which can only function in a free environment.

"The Working Committee recommend accordingly to the All-India Congress Committee, and for the purpose of considering and ratifying this recommendation they convene an emergent meeting of the A.I.C.C. in Bombay on July 6 and 7 1946."

ACCEPT OR REJECT

No Amendments, Says Sardar

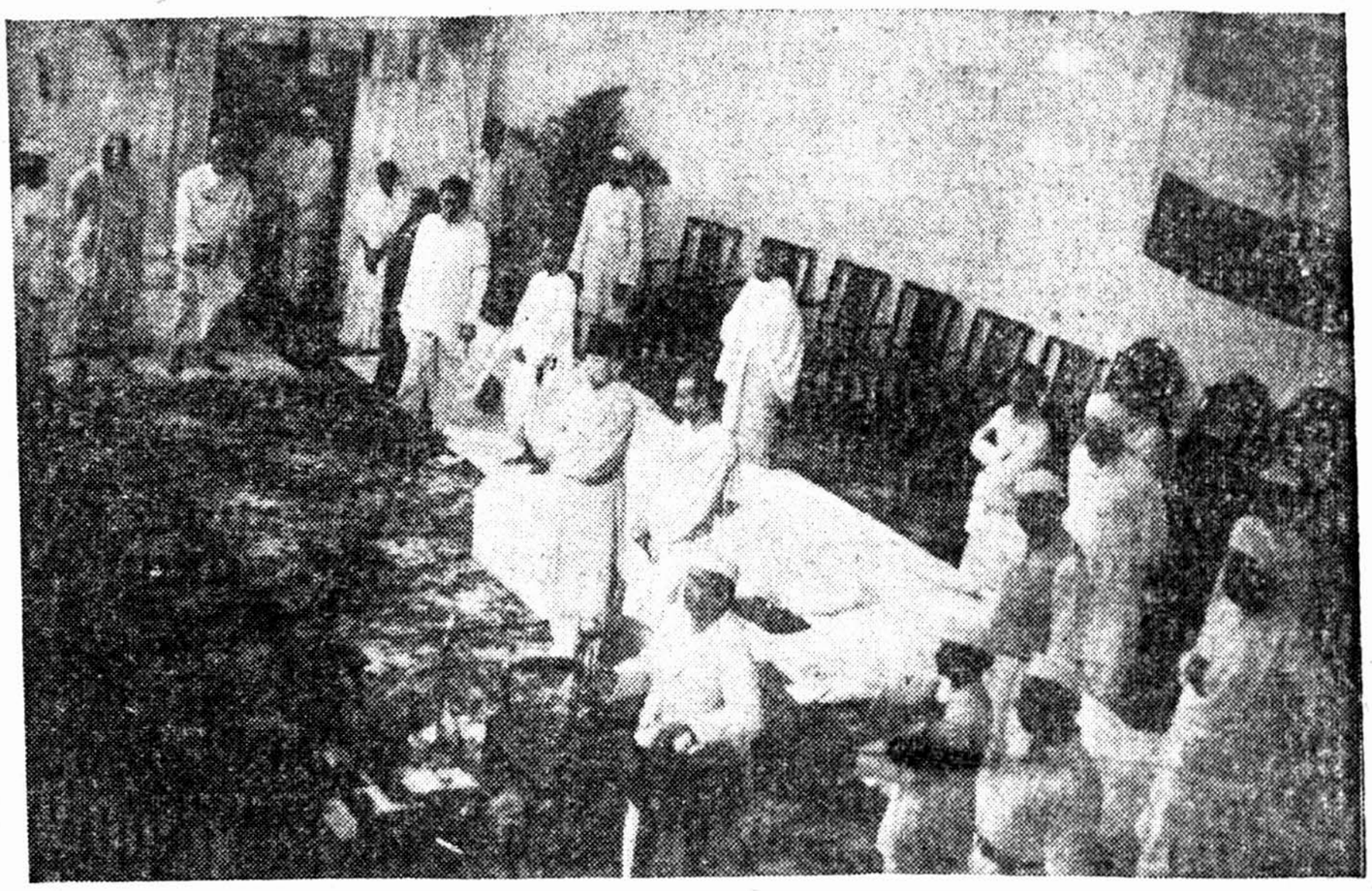
Seconding the resolution, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that the resolution could not be amended in any manner. It was placed before the House for ratification, and they could either accept it or reject it 'in toto'.

Sardar Patel said that the resolution covered two statements by the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy of May 16 and June 16. The Working Committee had accepted the Mission's proposals contained in their statement of May 16, but rejected the Provisional Government proposal contained in their statement of June 16.

Four parties, the Cabinet Mission, the Congress, the Muslim League and the Indian Princes have accepted the constitutional plan envisaged in the State Paper issued by the Cabinet Mission on May 16. All vital details connected with the negotiations have been fully published. You are aware the Muslim League first accepted the May 16 statement of the Cabinet Mission. We deferred our decision until the full picture was available to us, namely, of the Constituent Assembly and the Interim Provisional Government. The Interim Government plan was published in the June 16 statement of the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy. We decided to reject this proposal as it did not accord with our demands. We, however, decided to accept the Constituent Assembly scheme contained in the May 16 statement. We have made it clear to the Cabinet Mission that the proposed Constituent Assembly will not prove a success if a Responsible Representative Provisional Government at the Centre is not established soon. They have made it clear that the Care-taker Government will be there only for a few days."

MOST DANGEROUS PROPOSAL

"Consistent with the existing circumstances", the Sardar continued, "we have secured the widest franchise possible for the election to the Constituent Assembly. The most dangerous proposal in the Constituent Assembly scheme is the one relating to grouping. Our interpretation of the relevant paragraph in the State Paper is that the provinces are free to decide at the initial stage whether



"Bande Mataram" being sung at inauguration of A. I. C. C. Session.

they wish to join a particular group in which they have been placed. No province can be compelled to join any group against its own wishes.

The difficulty about Europeans participating in the voting to the Constituent Assembly election has been practically overcome. We have thus secured a Constituent Assembly almost on the lines we have demanded all these years.

Furthermore, under the proposed scheme the transfer of power from British to Indian hands will be smooth and peaceful. It is, therefore, our conviction that we should take advantage of the scheme and not plunge the country in a struggle.

At the very commencement of our negotiations with the Cabinet Delegation we made it clear to them that we could talk to them only on the basis of a Free and Independent India. The British Cabinet Mission accept this and made it clear that their acceptance of our demand was without any reservation. In the face of such assurance it is difficult for us not to believe them."

TWO VIEWS

The Sardar proceeded:—

"We have also made sure that there shall be one undivided India with one Central Government. What the shape of that Central Government will be, is a matter for the Constituent Assembly to decide. The Muslim League sees germs of Pakistan in the scheme. We see a United India. It is for the Constituent Assembly to decide who is right."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel referred to the great injustice done to the great Sikh community in the Cabinet Mission's proposals and said that the Sikhs had not been consulted before they were thrown, bound hand and foot into the B group. Their being put in B group without their consent naturally placed them at a disadvantageous position, and, therefore, they were smarting under the sense of a grievance. Furthermore, the speaker could not see any reason why the Sikhs were not given the same safeguards and communal veto as had been given to the Muslims.

He was opposed to all vetoes but once such a veto had been given to the Muslims, he could not see the reason why it was refused in the case of the Sikhs. "The Sikhs are a brave people and it is unwise to disregard their just demands."

INDIAN STATES

Referring to the Indian States, Sardar Patel welcomed the Cabinet Mission's statement saying that once India is independent there would be no further paramountcy. The Cabinet Mission's statement had made it clear that in future the States' Rulers would have to look more and more to their own subjects rather than to the Paramount Power, if they are to progress. The question of representation in the Constituent Asembly of States' people had not been decided, but he hoped that the Indian Princes would provide adequate representation for their subjects in the Constituent Assembly.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel referred to the numerous telegrams he is daily receiving seeking admission into the Constituent Assembly as delegates and said that this urge coupled with the unanimous support the nationalist press has given to the Congress in its decision to accept the proposal clearly showed the verdict of the country in favour of the Congress Working Committee's decision.

The House at this stage adjourned for tea.

THE AMENDMENTS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru before adjourning for tea, stated that he had received notice of several amendments. He had not studied them fully yet, but on a first glance they seemed to be mostly irrelevant and out of order. Most of them constituted expressions of the wishes of the members. If any more members wanted to give notice of amendments he requested them to bear this in mind.

Resuming after tea Pandit Nehru said that a closer scrutiny had only confirmed his first impression. It was open to the House to approve or disapprove of the resolution, but they could not introduce wholly extraneous material by way of amendments. He cited the instance of one amendment which said that the restrictions on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose should be removed! Referring to an amendment by Mr. Sibanlal Saksena, Pandit Nehru said that it was not an amendment but a book containing Sibanlalji's ideas about India and the world. All such amendments he held out of order. There was one by Mr. Ansar Harvani stipulating that only Congressmen and particularly only those who were with the August Resolution in letter and spirit should be elected to the Constituent Assembly. Panditji called upon Mr. Harvani to move his amendment, but stopped the latter half way to announce that he had made a mistake. What Mr. Harvani had to say could be a suggestion made after the Constituent Assembly was accepted and could not be moved as an amendment. While on that subject Panditji explained that some non-Congressmen had to be selected to the Constituent Assembly because of the need to find representation to minorities like Christians and Anglo-Indians. Some others were being chosen because they were experts and had done work on those lines. Except for these two categories, the rest would, of course be Congressmen.

FAR CRY FROM "DO OR DIE"

Continuing his speech after his amendment was ruled out of order Mr. Ansar Harvani started the debate by opening a frontal attack on the Working Committee decision. Calling upon the All India Congress Committee to reject the British Government's Proposal, Mr. Harwani said that the Constituent Assembly envisaged in the British Plan was not going to be on the basis of adult franchise, but on restricted franchise based on separate electorates. Such a Constituent Assembly could not bring the freedom for which the Indian National Congress had been fighting during the last 25 years. If the proposals were accepted, the Congress would be playing into the hands of British Imperialism. The proposed Constituent Assembly was a far cry from the "do or die" slogan of 1942.

"UNBAKED BRICKS"

Mr. Jayprakash Narain, leader of the Congress Socialist Party led the left-wing opposition to the decision of the Congress Working Committee. Opposing the resolution he said that he was not prepared to admit on any grounds that the Constituent Assembly would bring freedom to the people of India for which they had undergone indescribable sufferings and for which the Congress had fought hard so far. The very nature of the composition of the Assembly showed unmistakably that the constitution framed by it would not bring any cure to India's ills. "Why then, he asked, should we at all content to lay the foundations of India's future pattern of independence on unbaked bricks"?

The path chosen by the Working Committee, Mr. Jaiprakash went on, was a wrong path. They had become oblivious of the strength which was inherent in the country and of the forces which had been released during the 1942 movement. The only question with which the country was faced to-day was marshalling afresh of those forces and utilising them for the achievement of India's independence. The device of resorting to parliamentary procedure was outmoded

ENEMIES AS MEDIATORS

The present Constituent Assembly is only a creation of the British Government against whom India was fighting for her independence. The only Constituent Assembly which would be effective in bringing salvation to India would be convened when the British forces were withdrawn from India's soil and the British rule liquidated. It was very unfortunate that the British Government who were the enemies of India's independence were called upon to act as mediators between various parties. Mr. Jaiprakash regretted that such a chance was given to the British Government.

Mr. Jaiprakash further said that the Muslim League party, although it commanded an overwhelming control on the Muslim masses, was nothing but an agent of the British Government. The Cabinet Mission was asking the Congress to swallow its principles and patch up a compromise with the League whose leader, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, had declared during 1942 movement when Indians were undergoing unremitting sufferings and hardships, that the 'Quit India' movement was not directed against the British Government but against the Muslims for perpetuating Hindu domination on them. Mr. Jaiprakash said that the Congress had erred in its policy towards the League. Instead of making any approach to the League they could have easily tried for its liquidation. It was not a difficult thing. The Muslim masses should have been approached directly and brought round to the Congress viewpoint. Their attitude in the past had shown that they were not impervious to the Congress ideology.

THIS CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Mr. Jaiprakash expressed satisfaction that the proposals with regard to the Interim Government had been rejected by the Congress Working Committee. As far as the second part of the scheme, namely, the Constituent Assembly was concerned, he said, that it foreboded ill for any peaceful settlement. The Constituent Assembly as proposed by the British

(Continued on Page 13.)

A. I. C. C. Debates Delhi Decision

SIKH STAND EXPLAINED

Action Will Be Taken In Conjunction & Co-operation With Congress

BOMBAY, July 6 (A.P.I.): Sardar Niranjan Singh Gill, 'Dictator of the Sikh Panthic Council of Action, who has presented the Sikhs' case before the Working Committee of the Congress, at a press conference today said that whatever action the Sikhs took or whatever protest they lodged in regard to the present constitutional developments, would be in conjunction and in co-operation with the Congress.

"We might slightly disagree with the Congress in regard to the methods, but the aim of both is the same", he declared.

Sardar Niranjan Singh Gill announced that his Council of Action would be meeting on July 9 and 10 to decide the Sikhs' attitude towards the Constituent Assembly. "We will also decide what further action is necessary as a logical sequence to our previous stand and as a result of the final resolution of the Congress", he added.

There appeared to be some wrong impression in regard to the position of the Sikhs, the Sardar said. They had rejected the proposals and as a logical sequence to it, they had also rejected the Interim Government Proposal. And this rejection was made by them both as Sikhs and as Indians.

He said that since the Congress in its resolution accepting the long-term proposals had stated that they were unjust to the Sikhs, it was to be presumed that this injustice would be set right. "We have to settle matters with our own brothers and with nobody else. We want a United India with a National Constitution, to win which we have full determination. Since the Congress also stands for these very things, we think there can be and there should be no conflict between them and us" he declared. It was in this spirit that the Congress had invited him to the Working Committee's meeting.

"We want to make it clear that the Sikhs are unanimously upset and angry at the proposals and are in a mood to go ahead not fearing the consequences", he added. "But we wish to go forward in a manner which will vindicate our own honour and stand and also serve the national cause."

Congress Ministers' Conference

BOMBAY, July 6 (A.P.I.): The Bombay Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, has invited all Congress Prime Ministers and other Ministers who have come to Bombay in conection with the all India Congress Committee meeting to a conference at the Bombay Secretariat on Monday morning The purpose of the conference is to discuss matters of common interest.

It will be recalled during the first Congress Ministry before the such conferences were held on more than one occasion.

'PROSECUTION VOID AND ILLEGAL'

Court Has No Jurisdiction To Try Doshi, Says Nariman

RANGOON, July 6 (A.P.I.): When the case against Mr. Manilal Doshi was resumed today Mr. K. F. Nariman, Defence counsel, raised a preliminary objection that the court had no jurisdiction to hear the case. He submitted that under the Governor's clemency order published in the Burma Gazette in October last year prosecution could have only been launched with previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division. Although the prosecution was launched several months ago and various judicial orders were made in the Court of proceedings there was no such sanction either attached to the charge sheet or produced by the prosecution before launching those prosecutions. Mr. Nariman said without the previous sanction this prosecution was void and illegal 'abinitio' and the court therefore could not take cognisance without such sanction. On account of this fatal defect, he submitted the prosecution should either be withdrawn or allowed to be automatically dropped and the accused should be discharged Mr. Nariman quoted extensively from law books in support of his observations.

(Continued from Page 12.)

Government was not in keeping with the original idea which was given by Pandit Nehru. Differences were bound to arise between the Congress and the League and the Assembly, and the British Government would unhesitatingly act as wire-pullers. Mr. Jaiprakash asked could they ever hope to get a fair play under such conditions.

Continuing Mr. Jaiprakash said that he was aware that all those and other defects should have been considered before the Working Committee had arrived at its final decision. It was rather baffling, he said, that knowing fully well the pitfalls in advance and also the inherent strength of the country they had accepted such a defective scheme.

Mr. Jaiprakash said that the acceptance of Office had weakened them considerably and if they accepted the proposals they would weaken themselves further The moment called for the reorientation of the Congress policy. The Congress should launch a complete non-co-operation movement on the model of 1921.

Concluding Mr. Jaiprakash said that by opposing the resolution he wanted to make it clear that he was not in any way compromising the honour of the Congress Working Committee. There was still chance for rectifying the mistake and rallying the country for a final struggle.

BRITISH PLAN

Swami Sahajananda Saraswati voicing full support to the stand taken by Mr. Jaiprakash Narain said that it was true India had been given a Constituent Assembly. He recalled that when faced with the question of the sovereign status of the Constituent Assembly, the Cabinet Mission had quibbled. The Mission had put handcuffs and leg chains on that Assembly, covered it with a shroud and asked India to make what she could out of it. When in other countries of the World a Constituent Assembly was summoned, the people of that country were in power. But India was being governed by a Care-Taker Government. Not unless such a Government was replaced by a genuine Interim Government representative of the national will could the Constituent Assembly succeed. For the present Government had made sure that Mr. Jinnah would make any such proposition impossible. The speaker alleged that the Government had made a determined effort to prove Mr. Jinnah's claim that the Congress was only a Hindu organisation. He was also of the view that the seeds of Pakistan had been well planted in the Cabinet Mission's scheme. The compulsory grouping of Provinces introduced the poison which was bound to spread. The British would continue to play with the parties and entrench themselves in power. He feared that deadlocks would arise at every stage requiring British intervention and that was just what they had planned for.

TEST FOR JUDGMENT

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa from Karachi was the first member to support the Congress High Command's resolution. He said that there might be some justification in the criticism that the Congress had not got all that it wanted but they had to consider that in all negotiations there would have to be give and take. They had to judge the decision of the Working Committee by what it had achieved and not by what it had failed to achieve. The test to apply was whether the proposal helped the country in its objective of achieving immediate independence. Difficulties there were, but they would have to be overcome. The Congress had never compromised on principles and that was why in 1942 the Congress rejected the Cripps' proposal. This time also the Congress Working Committee refused to compromise on principles in regard to the Interim Government proposal and, therefore, it rejected it. But in regard to the long-term proposal the Congress had secured all it had demanded. The Congress insisted on a united undivided India with right to complete independence. The British Government had accepted this demand of the Congress Working Committee.

FRITTERING AWAY ITS STRENGTH

Mr. Munshi Ahmed Din from the Punjab, opposing the resolution, said that the Constituent Assembly had been constituted in such a way that it would not be able to frame a democratic and free constitution for India. "How can the Congress which stands for freedom and progress work with reactionary representatives of the Muslim League and the Indian Princes?", he asked. He did not doubt the sincerity of purpose of the Working Committee's intentions, but he was sceptical of the results. The speaker was afraid that by participating in the Constituent Assembly the Congress would be frittering away its strength which it had taken years to build up.

CORRECT DECISION

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi supporting the resolution made a plea to accept the lead of the Working Committee. He argued that while the Congress was a mass organisation, the mass could not be expected to take the initiative. The initiative came from the leaders and the masses supported their lead. So far there had not been a single occasion when the A.I.C.C. either reversed or failed to ratify a resolution presented by the Working Committee. The Committee consisted of men of great political experience and acumen and they had arrived at a correct decision which should be accepted.

NOT MEANT FOR CONGRESSMEN

Rao Saheb Pattawardhan from Ahmednagar opposing the resolution said that the British diplomats had hoodwinked the Congress Working Committee. All the defects which the Working Committee had pointed from the beginning in the proposals still remained. The Committee had demanded the establishment of a Provisional National Government before committing the Congress to the long-term proposal of the Cabinet Mission. Such a Provisional Government had not been formed. The acceptance of the proposal by the Working Committee was more a triumph for persons like Mr. Rajagopalachari who two years ago in a pamphlet entitled "The Only Way" had suggested wholehearted co-operation with the British Government. The speaker did not believe that by accepting the Cabinet Mission's proposals the country would be taken anywhere near its goal of complete independence. Office acceptance and entry into the British-created Constituent Assembly were not meant for Congressmen. Their path was clear. They had to organise the country for the next struggle which should force the British to quit India which they had still not done. The British were still very powerful so far as India was concerned.

TRUST HIGH COMMAND'S WISDOM

Prof. N. G. Ranga of Andhra supporting the resolution called upon the members to trust the wisdom of the Congress High Command to do the right thing. He was sure that if the Constituent Assembly failed the Working Committee would give lead to the country to start another struggle.

He said: "It is a fact that we have achieved a tremendous moral triumph over British Imperialism. What has happened to British pride in this country? The British have now accepted Mahatma Gandhi's slogan of "Quit India" and now actually preparing to quit. The British Government till recently refused to give up paramountcy over Indian States have been forced publicly to declare that paramountcy has to go and the Indian Princes have to make up with Indian nationalism and Indian patriots. Mr. Jinnah had asked for Pakistan is an untenable proposition. had always supported him. But today British statesmen have said that Pakistan and British Imperialism On these great triumphs we should be able to put up a realistic structure for the freedom of India.

"Critics had forgotten the fact that the Congress had not abandoned a single one of its principles. The Congress has made it perfectly clear that it is entering the Constituent Assembly with its own interpretation of the grouping clause.

Sind Members Of A. I. C. C.

BOMBAY, July 6 (A.P.I.): Mr. R. K. Sidwha and Dr. Choitram Gidwani, Members of the All India Congress Committee from Sind, waited on the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, this morning and represented to him that the fifteen newly elected members of the All-India Congress Committee from Sind had been unseated without proper inquiry and the Congress Working Committee should investigate the action taken against the members.

The Congress President has allowed the fifteen members to participate in the A.I.C.C. meetings today and tomorrow and has promised to conduct an inquiry into their being disqualified.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE

Authorities' Attempt To Break Morale Of Resisters

ALLAHABAD, July 6 (A.P.I.): The following cablegram has been received by the All India Congress Committee from the Natal Indian Congress regarding the arrest and high morale of Indian passive resisters in the South African struggle:

"After days of hesitancy and after remanding them several times, 152 passive resisters were charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act and sentenced to imprisonment ranging from six weeks to four month's hard labour today. In spite of brutal assaults by European hooligans and in spite of illtreatment in detention cells, the spirit of the resisters is high. The authorities are trying their umost to break the morale by use of different tactics. More volunteers are joining. Enthusiasm is growing daily. Struggle continues. More volunteers are occupying the camp tonight. Will cable news regularly."

Filth In Harijan Quarters

Mahatma Wonders Why Municipality And P.W.D. Fail In Duty

Mahatma Gandhi's prayer gathering was again very noisy this evening and Gandhiji restricted the prayer to Ramdhun and a Marathi Bhajan.

At the end of the prayer he asked how many Harijans were present in the hall. (Not a hand went up) It was a great disappointment for him. He had come to live in Harijan quarters because he had become a "bhangi". But there was not even one Harijan there.

"I blame you and not those who are absent," he said, addressing the gathering. "The reason for their absence is that the so-called caste Hindus have kept down the so-called untouchables for ages, and that too in the name of religion. This hall is meant for the use of Harijans. Hon-Harijans can come only by grace. Those who come here should make it a point in bringing at least one Harijan each. If they befriend the Harijans, untouchability would disappear in the twinkling of an eye."

But he was grieved to find that they had not really done so.

He was embarrassed by the care and attention that was being lavished on him by those who were in charge of the management of the camp. Yet he was finding his stay very taxing. There was so much dirt and filth about the place. Dr. Dinshaw had told him that the lavotories were so dirty that he could not use them. There were so many flies about the place, that he was anxious that he (Gandhiji) might catch some infection and get killed. He himself was not worried about that.

He had been wondering why those in charge of sanitation, that is the municipality and the P. W. D., should put up with this filth. What was the use of his coming and staying there if it could not induce them to make the place healthy and hygienic.

What was the connection between all this and the prayer? A man who did not observe the rules of external cleanliness could not pray for internal cleanliness

MAVLANKAR TO MEET SARDAR

AHMEDABAD, July 6 (A.P.I.): The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President of the Central Legislative Assembly, is leaving Ahmedabad for Bombay on July 8. He will see Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and acquaint him with the situation in Ahmedabad and other matters connected with Gujarat. From Bombay he will proceed to Poona to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee and Board of Trustees of the Kasturba Memorial Fund. From Poona he will return to Ahmedabad on July 14, halting for a day at Baroda. He will again proceed to Bombay on July 19 to preside over the Convocation of the Indian Women's University.

Liberal Federation

BOMBAY, July 6 (UPI): A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held at Poona on Sunday, July 21. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, President of the Federation, will preside.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Department of Works, Mines & Power. Central Technical Power Board

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS

THE OFFICE of the Central Technical Power Board now located at No. 4 Hastings Street, Calcutta will CLOSE on the 14th of July, 1946 and RE-OPEN on the 15th of July, 1946 at

"CLEREMONT", THE MALL, SIMLA

It is requested that all communications to the Board which cannot normally reach Calcutta by the 13th July, 1946, should be directed to the Simla address as above.

The telegraphic address at Simla will be

"POWBORD" SIMLA.

H. M. MATHEWS,
Chairman.
Central Technical Power Board.
(8790)

Govt. Gag On Sind Postmen

KARACHI, July 6, (U.P.I.): The Sind branch of the All-India Postmen Lower Staff Union is not going on strike in this circle, the United Press of India learns. The reason is explained by the General Secretary that the Director of Posts and Telegraphs of this circle withheld from the Union all instructions from the Central Union by putting ban on their correspondence. In the absence of specific directives the Union feels that this may lead to chaos and hence the above decision.

SOUTH AFRICANS INSTALL COLOUR BAR ON BR. LINER

LONDON, July 6 (UPI): Colour bar prevents Indians from taking part in games in the British Liner, "Winchester Castle" which is due to arrive today at Southampton from Durban, South Africa. The Indians have to suffer following the indignity.

The Sport Committee of passengers of seventeen of whom fifteen were South Africans have decided to bar Indian passengers from sports organised on the board except tug-of-war and cricket.

The voting in the Committee was fifteen to 2 in favour of this hideous exhibitionism.

U.S. FOOD MISSION IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 5 (API): The unofficial American Food Mission, which is sponsored by the Indian Famine Emergency Committee of the United States of America, now touring the famine-affected areas in India arrived in Madras this evening by an R. A. F. Plane from Vizagapatam.

Dr. Theodore Schultz, the head of the Mission, said "we all desire to return to Delhi on Monday and our visits will have to be planned accordingly."

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BAN ON KAMALADEVI LIFTED

BANGALORE, July 5, (A. P. I.): The four year old order prohibiting Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya from entering the State has been recently withdrawn by the Mysore Government. This announcement was made by Mr. O. Pullarreddi, Minister for Revenue in the Mysore Legislative Council to-day. He also stated that 768 persons kept under detention were released and prohibitory and externment orders arresting 41 and 13 persons respectively have been cancelled so far.

PALME DUTT IN LAHORE

LAHORE, July 5. (A.P.I.): Mr. Palme Dutt, Communist leader, arrived in Lahore this afternoon from Delhi by a special plane.

He will leave for Kashmir on July 8.

During his stay in Lahore Mr. Palme Dutt will meet leaders of the various political parties including the Akalis, and acquaint himself with Punjab political situation.

This evening Mr Palme Dutt met a conference of labour leaders, and conveyed to them the greetings of British workers. He exhorted the labour in India to remain united.

Palme Dutt Accuses Ministers For Intensification Of Communal Antagonism

LONDON, July 5 (U.P.I.): Commenting on the communal riots at Ahmedabad Mr. Palme Dutt, correspondent of the "Daily Worker" writes from Bombay blaming the Cabinet Mission's work for the grave intensification of communal antagonism in India.

He writes: "Remember the days that preceded the Cabinet Mission's arrival. Remember the surging demonstration of Hindu-Muslim unity in Bombay. Calcutta and other towns around the Indian National Army trials. Then look again on those corpses of Ahmedabad and bless the Mission's work.

CLOTH MANUFACTURING IN EUROPE

MANCHESTER, July 5.

Owing to difficulty of obtaining Lancashire cotton goods for overseas customers, some Manchester exporters have recently been in Italy buying textiles there they found other buyers from America, South-Africa, France and Belgium with the result that where supplies were available prices were forced up steeply.

Italy's ingenious method of securing raw materials on processing commission basis now covers wool as well as cotton as there appears to be no scarcity of labour, mills are reported to be working at high pressure. Since the group of Manchester merchants arranged with the consent of the Treasury to divert consignments of the United States and Egyptian cotton to Italy for spinning and weaving and allowed Italian mills to retain a portion of raw cotton as payment for manufacturing the balance other countries have adopted the same procedure.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

LONDON, July, 5.

	£
Total bullion	1,999,000
Public deposits	7,700,000
(A) Other deposit	368,400,000
Government securities	334,300,000
(B) Other securities	15,700,000
Notes, Gold and Silver coin	34,400,000
Notes in Circulation	1,367,600,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	9.1 p c
(a) Other deposits include Bankers deposits	311,700,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances	9,800,000
Total deposits	376,100,000
Total securities	350,000,000

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position on Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 28th June:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	708,85,56,000
Time Liabilities in India	311,48,04,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	43,97,31,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,77,98,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	68,07,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	103,64,91,000
Advances in India	354,49,60,000
Bills discounted in India	19,84,36,000

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, July 5.

Silver spot	44d.
Forward	44d.
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	75-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	97
Conversion loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961 later	111-11/16
War loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 later	106-11/16
Funding loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	117-1/16
Victory bonds 4 p.c.	118-1/2
Chartered bank of I.A. & China	11-5/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London reg.	88
National Bank of India	39-1/2

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, July 5.

United States price of foreign silver	71.1 cents
New York buying price	unquoted

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

To-day being Saturday the Bombay Stock Exchange remained entirely closed. The general feeling remains constructive and any decline in active shares is likely to attract buyers. Tata Steel Dfds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 3270 while Dyeings stood at about Rs. 2700.

GOLD AND SILVER

The Bullion Market was steady to-day under short covering. The heavy liquidation and drastic decline have unnerved operators and to-day the Bullion Market have no friends All are inclined to depress the market.

Silver opened at Rs. 162/4 and declined at Rs. 161/12 under renewed liquidation but short covering soon appeared which not only stopped the decline but improved quotation at Rs. 163/4 and the market steadied at Rs. 163.

Gold opened a Rs. 96/12 and declined at Rs. 97/4 on general selling but later rallied at Rs. 98 on moderate support. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 67.

The market finally closed as under:

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Ready Silver	163	4	0
Forward Silver	163	8	0
Ready Gold	97	6	0
Forward Gold	97	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

The local cotton market was quietly steady to-day with scattered short covering after yesterday's decline. The market feeling remains hesitant

There is more disposition to await Government policy which has remained detrimental to cotton growers as a result of shortage of food.

With American Cotton selling over 31 cents, the local floor and ceiling levels will have to be revised upward. There is a talk in the market judging the situation a floor of Rs. 400 and ceiling at Rs. 600 will be reasonable.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 473 for September delivery and declined at Rs. 472/8 under scattered selling. Later on there was some covering and September improved at Rs. 474 while July was quoted at Rs. 462/8.

The market improved for September at Rs. 475 and finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:

	Rs.		
I.C.C. July	464	4	0
I.C.C. Sept.	474	8	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1288 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

The produce market was quiet today with increased selling in linseed. The market is awaiting fixation of quotations of oils and oilseeds.

Groundnuts were neglected and there was no change in quotations. G.I.P. quality stood at Rs. 26/4 and N. S. quality quotation was Rs. 26 while Latur Bold were placed at Rs. 25.

Castorseeds Madras-Bombay Delivery were quoted at Rs. 23/2 and Navalakhi and Goa deliveries were quoted at Rs. 23/4.

Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 23/15 and July/August business was also done at Rs. 23/15.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, July 6.

Cocoanuts Raw 160; Dry 185; Cocoanut Oil 600; Copra Office 405; Dilpasand 435; Madrasnottam 475; Goodgooda 450; Pepper Wynaad 545; Country 5-35; Dryginger Chernad 360; Ernad 340; Coffee Robusta 85.

NEW YORK COTTON.

London, July 5.

July	31.06+06
October	31.11+03
October highest	31.20+12
October lowest	30.85—23
December	31.29+08
January	31.30+09
March	31.32+06
May	31.29+04
July	31.08—02
Middling Spot	31.73+06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July	30.95+05
October	31.11+11
December	31.23+05
March	31.29+04
May	31.29+06
Middling Spot	31.10+05

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

July	30.94
October	31.04
December	31.17

LONDON WHEAT

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new) unquoted.

Australian wheat (bulk) 64/6 June/July quoted.

Australian wheat (bags) unquoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES

T. T. London on:

New York sellers	4.02-1/2
New York buyers	4.03-1/2
Madrid official	44.00
Montreal sellers	4.43
Montreal buyers	4.45
Zurich sellers	17.34
Zurich buyers	17.36
Stockholm sellers	16.88
Stockholm buyers	16.92

IN RETURN MATCH

LANCASHIRE PUT UP BIG SCORE OF 406

IKIN AND WASHBROOK SCORE CENTURIES: SOHONI TAKES 5 WKTS. FOR 82

(BY LEARIE CONSTANTINE)

Weakened by enforced absence, India's attack received continuous hammering from early Lancashire batsmen at Old Trafford to-day.

The failure of Mankad, Nayudu, Sarwate, Hazare and Sohoni to cause the batsmen any trouble till late in the afternoon must be disquieting to India's selectors, as the second Test match begins on the same ground a fortnight hence.

Once again India's fielding was somewhat patchy.

DETAILS OF GAME

MANCHESTER, July 6. (Reuter): The England opening Batsman, C. Washbrook, again captained Lancashire, leaders in the County Championship, when they faced India for the second time and, on winning the toss, decided to bat. The Indians are hoping for an uninterrupted match in order to get accustomed to the Old Trafford ground where the second Test will be played in a fortnight's time.

Though rain had fallen in recent days, conditions were fine this morning, and allowed a prompt start.

India were forced to leave out Amarnath, Banerjee and Hindlekar, because of strained muscles, all visiting the hospital for treatment early to-day. Shinde and Mahomed are also being rested.

Lancashire are also affected by injuries, Fallows is again standing down, owing to a damaged finger, while Roberts, the left-arm slow bowler, has an injured foot, and so has dropped out and his place is taken by A. Wharton, the left-hand batsman. Otherwise the county is the same that was beaten by India.

Hafeez and Sohoni opened the attack to Washbrook and Place. Hafeez had previously sent down only a few overs during the tour.

The wicket looked easy-paced. Neither bowled presented any trouble, although keeping a good length.

Pataudi soon introduced Hazare and Mankad. An appeal for l.-b.-w by Hazare against Place was the only incident of note in a sedate start.

After their stand of 237 in the previous match against Essex, Washbrook and Place looked capable of another big partnership. A single by Place sent up 50 in 45 minutes.

Mankad flighted his left-arm slows well, and made the ball lift. With Sarwate also accurate in length, runs also accurate in length runs were not easy to score.

ACCIDENTS AND POOR FIELDING

Mahomed fielded as substitute when Mushtaq Ali left the field for ten minutes. Just as Mushtaq was about to return Sarwate received a blow on the face, when from a throw in by Nayudu the ball flew quickly off the ground. Sarwate retired, so Gul Mahomed stayed on the field for him.

The Indian fielding was below the standard and at least one possible chance of a run out was wasted.

A boundary pull by Washbrook took the stand to three figures. Without an addition Place fell l.-b.-w to Mankad when he hit over the ball, in attempting a leg hit, off a shorter delivery, which did not rise as much as the batsman expected.

Cool and confident, Washbrook proceeded serenely, taking no risk, but dealing a punishing blow when opportunity offered. Ikin stayed with Washbrook until lunch, when Lancashire were 128 for 1.

Sarwate resumed after lunch and he and Mankad shared the attack. Both put plenty of spin on the ball, but the lifeless turf gave the batsmen ample time to follow the break. The crowd had now increased to about 12,000.

India nearly gained a much-needed wicket, when Ikin started for a sharp single. Nayudu flashed the ball wide of the wicket keeper, with Ikin yards out of his crease.

Just after the stand reached 50 in the same number of minutes and 150 was hoisted, Pataudi left the field.

WASHBROOK GETS 'LIFE' AT 98

Merchant, the acting captain, gave the spin bowlers, Mankad and Sarwate, a long spell before taking the new ball at 168.

When Washbrook was 98, he had escaped when snicking Hazare offering at first slip a fairly easy catch which he missed.

Soon afterwards the crowd cheered Washbrook's century, Ikin's half century and Lancashire's 200, all reached within the space of three minutes. It was Washbrook's fifth century this season and included ten fours in a stay of just under three hours.

Ikin became very aggressive, twice sweeping Hazare to leg for fours in the same over, Fifty runs coming in half an hour.

Washbrook hit one more four, bringing the total to 212, when he flashed the bat at a rising ball wide of the offstump and started to walk away before Nimbalkar made a catch.

Sohoni kept up a spirited attack, and after beating King several times, got him leg before, the third wicket falling at 232.

Ikin appeared reckless in forcing the scoring and twice snicked Hazare just short of the slips to bring his total to 90.

IKIN'S CENTURY

Edrich looked uncomfortable and took 25 minutes to score his first singles before he was another leg-before victim, the fourth wicket falling at 253.

Then a powerful offdrive for four gave Ikin his first century in first-class cricket which took him two hours 20 minutes. Except for occasional lapse of concentration, Ikin was also a master of attack.

At tea Lancashire were in a strong position.

Runs flowed swiftly after tea with Wharton showing special strength on the leg-side, a feature of Ikin's play which still leaves room for some improvement.

In half an hour after tea the fifth wicket paid an added 57 runs without any real big hitting, with the bowling losing its previous sting.

IKIN OUT FOR 139

At 333 Ikin's great innings came to an end when he was beaten by a past ball on his offstump. He batted five minutes short of three hours for 139 out of 233 hitting 14 fours. In cutting and driving he was supreme, but he might have scored even faster if he had taken advantage of many hittable balls well outside his leg-stump.

His dismissal encouraged India and in four balls Mankad got rid of Phillipson and Brierley at 384.

Garlick stayed while 21 were added then Sohoni tried a "bumper". Garlick hit it viciously but Sarwate, fielding at short fine-leg, gallantly held on to a lightning chance.

Wharton another young lefthander, reached 50 in 70 minutes.

Nothing that Pataudi, who returned after tea, could do checked the rate of scoring.

Pollard opened with a snicked four, then settled down to a solid innings.

The loudspeaker announced that ground collection realised £160 towards Lancashire's 100,000 reconstruction Fund. The crowd was given officially as 15,000.

A GREAT CATCH

A great catch at second slip by Sohoni dismissed Wharton at 403. Wharton flashed his bat at a delivery outside the offstump, Sohoni knocked the ball up holding it as it dropped some four or five yards away. Wharton made 73 out of 150 in 105 minutes.

The innings closed at 406 when Sohoni bowled Price.

Merchant and Mushtaq Ali took no risks in the 25 minutes India batted before the close. Scoring eighteen without loss, they finished 388 behind with all wickets in hand.

The score-board read:—

LANCASHIRE (First Innings)	
Washbrook c Nimbalkar b Sohoni	103
Place l.b.w. Mankad	46
Ikin b Sohoni	139
King l.b.w. Sohoni	2
Edrich l.b.w. Mankad	1
Wharton c Sohoni b Hazare	73
Phillipson b Mankad	1
Brierley l.b.w. Mankad	0
Garlick c Sarwate b Sohoni	9
Pollard (not out)	22
Price b Sohoni	3
Extras (leg byes (two)	2
Total	406

INDIANS (FIRST INNINGS:)	
V. M. Merchant (batting)	12
Mushtaq Ali (batting)	6
Extras	0
Total (for no loss)	18

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Pollard 5/2/7/0, Phillipson 3/0/11/0, Ikin 1/1/0/0.

TRADES TROUNCE G. I. P.

BOMBAY Saturday.

In the Hinrichs Memorial shield football tournament Trade India trounced G I P. Railway by 45 goals to 1.

Speeding Up For Constituent Assembly Elections

PUNJAB M. L. A's. SWORN IN EVEN WHEN ASSEMBLY IS NOT IN SESSIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, July 5.

Whether or not a person openly elected to the Provincial Legislature could be sworn in by the Speaker of the legislature even if the legislature was not in session? This important point was decided by the Honourable S. P. Singha, Speaker of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, when Dr. Lehansingh Sethi, General Secretary of the Punjab Congress and Mr. G. C. Gibbon, two members duly elected to the Punjab Assembly in the recent bye-elections were sworn in his office. The point arose when these two members requested the Speaker that they should be sworn in, so that they might be able to take part in the forthcoming election to the Constituent Assembly. There being no such convention, it is understood that the Speaker sought the advice of his fellow speakers of other provinces who held that a member could be sworn in even if the legislature was not in session. It is understood that the Speaker has also taken his stand under May's Parliamentary Practice' where there is a provision that members of the British Parliament can be sworn in by the honourable Speaker at any time. It might be stated that Mr. G. C. Gibbon, Indian Christian M.L.A. is seeking election to the Constituent Assembly from the Central Provinces under Congress whip.

Cairo Talks Resumption

Stansgate Returns To Cairo To-day

CAIRO, July 6 (Reuter): Negotiations for revision of the 1936 treaty between Britain and Egypt will be resumed almost immediately, Lord Stansgate, Secretary for air and head of the British delegation, arrives in Alexandria this weekend. It is confidently expected here that a new treaty will be signed before the end of July.

It is understood that essential differences between the two sides disappeared as a result of strenuous work in Cairo and London.

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INDIA IS ON THRESHOLD OF FREEDOM, SAYS JAWAHAR

(Continued from page 9)

door was shut. And they would have to force it open by their united endeavour. The question before them was not whether they should accept or reject a resolution. It was not merely a question of the merits or demerits of the Constituent Assembly. Their strength could convert the bad into good. The strength of the Congress lay in the support of the masses.

While he duly noted that Congress strength had grown enormously, he also admitted that in some ways they had grown weaker. The worst enemy was not outside. It was the internal weakness and defect. Never before had there been such differences and rivalries in the Congress as there were to-day.

CALL FOR UNITED STAND

The Congress was a platform for all shades and groups to work for the common goal of India's freedom. They had built this mansion by the labour, blood and sweat of millions of people. It was much to be regretted if it showed any cracks and developed defects at a time of crisis It was not only India that was facing a crisis. All Asia, the whole world, was in travail. In India Britain's rule of 150 years was about to end. The curtain was being rung down on that chapter. A new chapter was beginning and India was out to write her new story. At such a time it was essential that they should stand united.

Apart from the question of freedom, many other problems faced the country. There was the communal question which still cast its shadow on the land. Then there was the question of Indians in South Africa. India's honour was being assailed and racial discrimination was being practised against a part of the population. The same position prevailed in East Africa and even in Ceylon. The problem of Indians in Ceylon had not received adequate attention in the press. Geographically and culturally Ceylon was a part of India. It was almost like an Indian Province Its future was bound up with that of India. And yet a 125,000 Indian settlers were observing a hartal for the last three weeks because slowly their living was being made impossible for them.

There were many such problems. These could not be solved by the Viceroy sitting in Delhi or by the British Cabinet Mission. They could only be solved by their own united and united endeavour

CONGRESS STANDS BY ITS PRINCIPLE

Besides India's own problems there were many international questions to be faced. The Congress had declared itself against Imperialism and much more against Fascism and Nazism. Every country in the world had swerved and had moved left or right But India had stuck to her basic principle. India had always stood for freedom. She had always supported those who fought for freedom and opposed the oppressors. That was the inner meaning of Congress policies throughout the war. With the war ended Congress continued to stress the same fundamental principles. It was for freedom. It was pledged to support freedom in every country and that would be the guiding principle of whatever step they might take.

Thus it could be seen that for the Congress there was darkness within and a storm raging outside. Therefore they should stand together and face the problems.

A CHARGE ANSWERED

In conclusion Pandit Nehru answered the charge that the A.I.C.C. had not been called and consulted earlier. In every country whenever there was to be any negotiation, it could only be carried on by a small representative party. It was, of course open to the people to refuse to ratify what had been done in their behalf. But they could not ask to be consulted every now and then, they could not hamper and restrict the discretion of their representatives. What had been done, however, would not be final till it had been ratified.

LATE BHULABHAI DESAI

Pandit Nehru then read out a resolution touching the death of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. The resolution was carried all standing.

The resolution reads: "The A.I.C.C. places on record the profound sense of grief and loss at the death of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who served the country at great sacrifice with great ability and with great devotion for a number of years in his capacity as Leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly and as the leading defence counsel in the I.N.A. trial."

'BALUCHISTAN GANDHI' FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

QUETTA, July 5. (A.P.I.): The Anjuman-e-Watan has decided to contest the election to the Constituent Assembly and has nominated Khan Abdus Samad Khan (known as the Baluchistan Gandhi) as its candidate. The Muslim League will decide the question of putting up their candidates on July 8. The security of nominations will take place on July 9 and the actual election on July 12.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Col. Poulton, addressing a joint meeting of the Quetta Municipality and the Shahi Jirga

Prayer scene at Worli Bhangi Colony. Mahatmaji asks the congregation to remain silent.

ASSAM GOVT. INTRODUCES COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Will Send Teachers To Wardha For Training

SHILLONG, July 5 (API): Introduction of compulsory basic education by Government was decided upon at an education conference convened by the Assam Government under the Presidentship of Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier, to determine Assam's educational policy, particularly in regard to primary and secondary education on the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India.

Khan Bahadur Syaidur Rahman, former education minister, headed the League members to the conference.

The suggestion advanced by the League delegation for inclusion of religious instruction in the curriculum was accepted by the Conference.

An advisory board to frame the curriculum on different branches of basic education will be constituted in due course. Meantime, it has been decided to send 20 teachers to Wardha and Delhi for training.

The Director of Public Instruction said that conference had definitely given a lead to other provinces in accepting the suggestion of the Muslim League for the inclusion of religious training in the curriculum.

"Renunciation Without Parallel"

Dr. Syud Hossain On Philippine Freedom

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The attainment of Independence by the Philippines is a major historical event. Today we welcome one more Oriental people to the comity of the free nations of the world," commented Dr. Syud Hussain in a talk with a reporter of the "Bombay Chronicle". He said that the issue of communism versus capitalism was completely irrelevant to the attainment of sovereignty by the Phipippines.

"For the Far East and also in the context of relations between the East and the West the United States of America is the only western power, which after taking over control of an eastern dependency, announced that they did not intend to treat the Philippines as a colony but to prepare her educationally and economically for self-Government and furthermore set a specific date on which the Philippines would be set free", Dr. Hossain observed. Ever since the Spanish-American War this policy had been more or less consistently followed by successive Governments of the United States. That policy had now found fulfilment on July 4, 1946.

DON'T CONFUSE ISSUE

Dr. Hossain continued: "There is no parallel to this renunciation of colonial imperialism on the part of any great power of Europe that has had imperialistic relations with the Orient during the last 300 years.

This simple historial event should not be confused by the injection of irrelevant ideological preferences on the part of commentators whose wishful thinking beclouds an objective apprehension of the matter. The issue of Communism versus Capitalism is completely irrelevant to the attainment of soveregnity by the Philippines.

He hoped that in the fulness of time the Philippines, like every other country, would decide what type of national economy the want to have. But to anticipate matters and gratuitously shove them into a starkly clear political event of great significance for the East seemed to him both unnecessary and somewhat absurd.

CALCUTTA SLUMS, CHALLENGE TO CIVILIZATION

American Famine Mission Member's Impression

MADRAS, July 6, (O.P.I.): Mr. Sydney Hertzberg, a member of the unofficial U. S. Food Delegation who arrived in Madras last evening, when asked by the "Orient Press" about his impression about the living standard in India he referred to the slums in Calcutta and said "It is an experience which I had never had in life and which I never hope to repeat. The slums of Calcutta are a challenge to the civilisation of the World."

Paying a tribute to the system of rationing in Madras, Mr. Heri Hertzberg said, "The system of procurement and rationing in Madras is infinitely more efficient than in any other place we have visited so far". Mr. Hertzberg is also a correspondent of the "New York Times" and a former editor of "Commonsence Magazine", America.

It is learnt that report which the Mission will submit to the American Government and the people is already in preparation.

'ZERO HOUR' PASSES PEACEFULLY

JERUSALEM, July 6 (Reuter): All was quiet in Palestine, according to reports received here early to-day. British military headquarters have been expecting reaction from the Jewish terrorist organisation to the round-up of Jews and seizure of arms.

The sensational report from Jerusalem (not carried by Reuters) had the Jewish underground armies had the operational deadline fixed for midnight last night was described by informed moderate Jewish quarters as "unlikely."

BOMBAY ELECTION TO CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

July 15, Last Date For Nominations

POONA, July 6 (API.)

It is understood that the Government of Bombay are shortly inviting nominations for elections of members to the Constituent Assembly from Bombay to be held on July 20. The last date fixed for filing of nominations is July 15 and scrutiny will take place the next day

LEAGUE CANDIDATES FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, July 6 (API): The Central Parliamentary Board of the All-India Muslim League has made the following further selections for the Constituent Assembly.

North-West Frontier Province: Sardar Bahadur Khan, MLA.

Assam: Sir Syed Mohammed Saadullah, Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhury, MLA. Mr. Abdul Hameed MLA.

Bengal: Maulana Shabbir Ahmed Usmani, Presient, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Islam.

Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Querishi, Professor, University of Delhi. Prof. Mohammed Hassan, Mr. Hamidul Haque Chodhary, Advocate Maulana Abduloaal Baqu, Khwaja Noruddin MLA. M. B. Naziuddin Ahmed of Burdwan.

This completes the list of the Muslim League nominations except two names from Bengal and one from Baluchistan which will be announced later.

FREEDOM TO FIGHT?

MANILA, July 6 (APA): Military police sought to-day to quell the Republic's first uprising after four men were killed in Pampanga province when 200 raiders ambushed a military patrol.

The raiders assertedly were battling police with weapons which they had taken from the men they ambushed.

SIND CONGRESS ELECTION MUDDLE

President Permits Delegates To Attend A.I.C.C. Session Provisionally

BOMBAY, July 6, (U.P.I.): Apropos the report that A.I.C.C. members from Sind are disqualified to attend the present session of the A.I.C.C., Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, one of the members, met Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, last night and related to him that the decision of the Sind Provincial Congress Election Tribunal was illegal as no petition was made by any person from Karachi lost. Congress Committee to the Tribunal and no notice given by the Tribunal as required by the rules

Maulana Azad, after hearing Mr. Sidhwa's argument, decided that all A.I.C.C. members from Sind would be allowed to attend the present session of the A.I.C.C. and an enquiry would be made in this connection later.

Mr. Fidalli Mahomedalli Potia, who has bought the Byculla Club and its vast grounds. He will clear the grounds and construct a housing colony on it.

ATOM BOMB FILM STOLEN?

KWAJALEIN, July 6 (APA) The theft of a large packet of topsecret atomic bomb film after it reached the United States was unofficially but reliably reported here Saturday.

A courier is reported to have relaxed his vigilance over the film at New York when he was making a telephone call and a man grabbed the package and fled.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is understood to be investigating the reported theft.

In New York, the F. B. I. declined either to confirm or deny reports of the theft.

NEW YORK, July 6 (APA): The Government of Afghanistan applied for membership in the United Nations on Friday.

CHINA KEPT OUT

Only 'Big Four' To Sponsor Invitations To Peace Conference

PARIS, July 6 (Reuter): The "Big Four" Foreign Ministers tonight suddenly reached agreement when they finally accepted the demand by M. Molotov that the "Big Four" without China should sponsor invitations to the full dress peace conference. They had spent four hours stubbornly haggling over this one point with M. Molotov firmly saying "no" to every suggested compromise.

The crux of this last-minute dispute was the question whether China as one of the "Big Five", included in the Council of Foreign Ministers, should be asked to join the Four Paris Powers in signing the invitations.

Mr. Byrnes strongly urged this step as implicit in the Moscow Agreement of last December. But the Soviet Foreign Minister insisted that the invitations be based on yesterday's decision to fix the date and be issued by France on behalf of the "Big Four."

Wingate Permitted Officers To Shoot And Flog Soldiers

LONDON, July 6, (A.P.A.): Major Frank Wyman, a former member of the late General Wingate's Chindits told a court martial here today that Wingate empowered his commanders to shoot sodiers "under exceptional circumstances."

Wyman also disclosed that Wingate permitted his officers to flog soldiers and to them with food and ammunition before sending them into the jungle, often behind the Japanese lines

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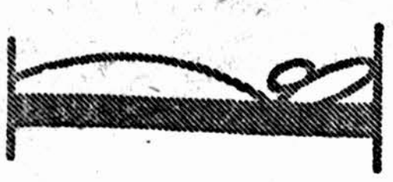

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Prof.. SEKHAR ELLORE

Coup Against Franco This Month?

ARMY TO TAKE OVER WITH ANGLO-U. S. CONNIVANCE

LONDON, July 6 (UPI): Britain is accused of being involved in the plot to betray the people of Spain in the immediate future. The plan to replace the Franco Government by the Military Directorate which would shortly afterwards hand over to the Provisional Government composed of the military and civilians may be put into operation during July.

This is stated by Alvarez Del Vayo, former Foreign Minister in the Spanish Republican Government, writing in the American journal "Nation."

Official Madrid circles are already openly discussing the expected July Coup de etat, Del Vayo writes. A meeting in the Officers' Club in May last agreed on the formation of a Directorate. This would grant a limited amnesty and would hold plebiscite on the acceptance or rejection of monarchy without putting the alternative of the Republic.

BEVIN CONSULTED

Although this plot arose among the elements who had dissociated themselves from Franco with the Anglo-American approval, it could not be operated without some Republican leaders.

One such Republican is Gomez, an old friend of Mr. Bevin. Del Vayo asserts that on June 23 Gomez unofficially met Mr. Bevin and told him of the plot.

Giral though himself uncompromised knows of it since in a speech in Mexico he had said that during this summer a new government would be formed in Spain instead of the Giral Government and would be recognised by Britain and America.

WELLS' BLAST ON MONARCHY

Scathing Attack On British Royal Family

LONDON, July 6. (A.P.A.): H. G. Wells asked publicly yesterday whether the British Royal family was involved in the "huge" sums (500 000 Lire) which, the House of Commons was told recently, Mussolini's Government paid to British Fascist leader Sir Oswald Mosley before the war

"If it is," the 79-year-old novelist and historian wrote in the Magazine "Socialist Leader", "then there is every reason why the House of Hanover should follow the House of Savoy into the shadows of exile and leave England free to return to its old and persistent republican tradition"

Buckingham Palace sources could not be reached for comment on Wells' almost unprecedented blast, one of the very few attacks on the Royal family to appear in a British publication in years.

The "Socialist Leader" is published weekly by the Independent Labour party, left-wing offshoot of the Labour party.

Suggesting that a "Royal Reserve" for exiled Kings and Queens be created in "America or elesewhere where people appear to be hungry for uniforms and titles." Wells said:

"The genuine democratic communities throughout the world need to know what is going on in this hushed-up business of the huge Mosley funds and how far our own Royal family is involved in this affair."

Wells said of the British Royal family: "even this German-ruled—or is it Guelpic?—monarchy which links the English with the crumbling monarchist system of the world, is menaced by a gathering accumulation of revelations.

"Things are coming out and they are bound to come out.

"Why cannot these tainted people do the sane and patriotic thing while they hay still be treated with consideration? Now they can be brought out and set apart with the sort of dignity and honours they value. Later on, their dismissal may have to be ruder."

Monarchy, Wells said, is "the antithesis of democracy" and "a repudiation of human equality."

"An artificial and insulting inferiority of the ordinary man is assumed" he said. "He must look up while his betters look down upon him. He cannot look life and his fellow men square in the face. For that reason alone, I have always been a republican."

Attlee Postpones Visit To Australia

CANBERRA, July 6 (A.P.A.): Because of the Paris Peace Conference on July 29, and other pressing problems, the British Premier, Mr. C. R. Attlee, has decided to postpone his visit to Australia and New Zealand, Mr. J. B. Chifley, Australian Premier, announced yesterday. In a letter to Mr. Chifley, Mr. Attlee and his wife expressed the hope that they would be able to visit both at a later date.

BENGAL ALREADY IN GRIP OF FAMINE

NAGPUR, July 5. (U.P.I.): "Famine in Bengal has already begun", said Dr. P.C. Ghosh, Member, Congress Working Committee, interviewed by the United Press of India at Nagpur, while on his way to Bombay.

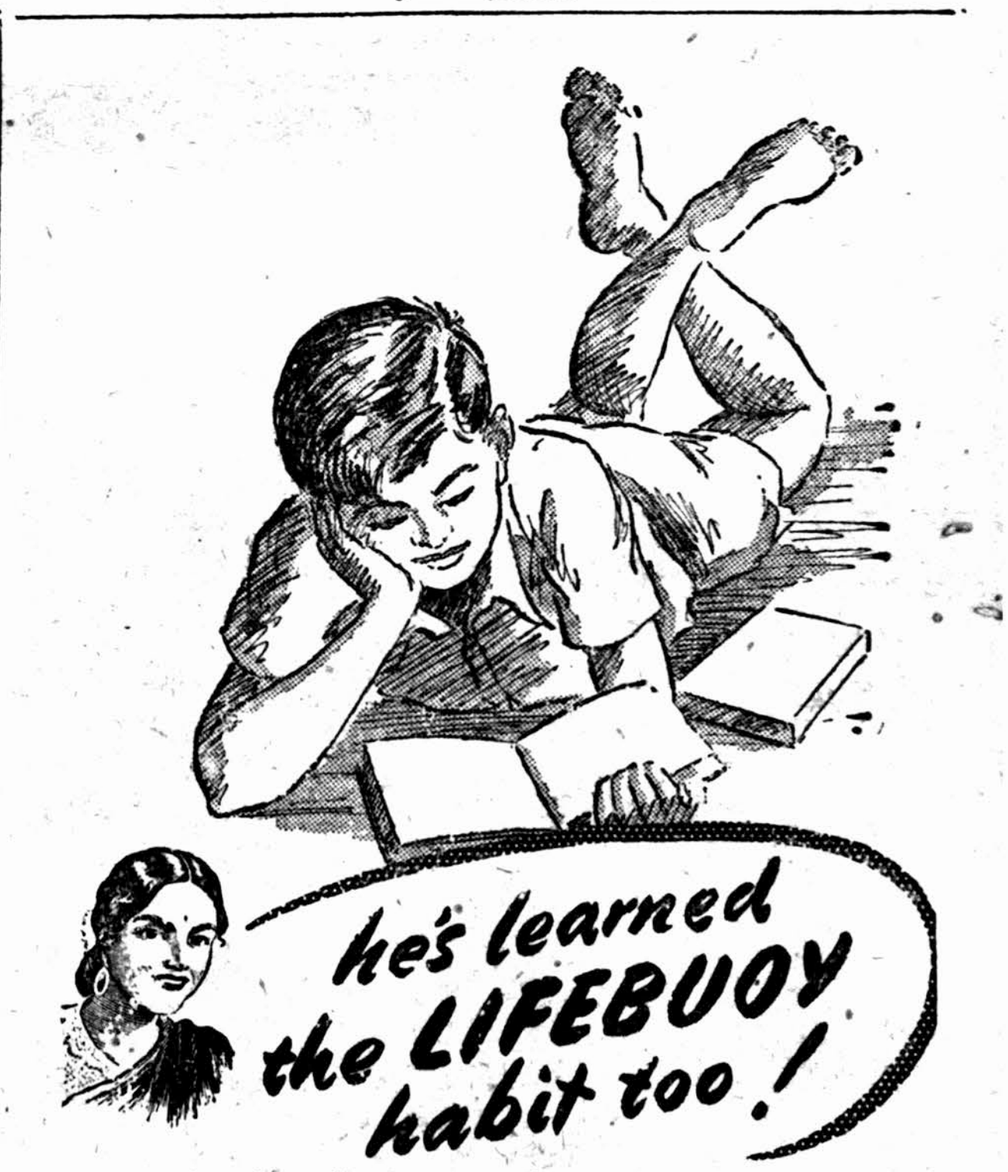
Continuing Dr. Ghosh said: "In parts of Bengal famine is already stalking as the poor of the people cannot afford to buy rice at Rs. 30 to Rs. 32 per maund."

Replying to a querry he said: "Government are giving doles in places but the situation demands more energetic action".

Replying to a query he said: forthcoming A.I.C.C. session, Dr. Ghosh said that mere ratification of the Delhi decision of the Working Committee by the A.I.C.C. will not lead to anywhere. Dr. Ghosh remarked that after the A.I.C.C. ratification, elections to the Constituent Assembly would proceed. As regards rejection of the Interim Plan, Dr. Ghosh said that there will be a way out. Replying further to another question Dr. Ghosh added: "After rejection of the Interim Government Plan by the A.I.C.C., the Congress will await initiative from the other side."

160 KILLED IN POLISH REFERENDUM RIOTS

WARSAW, July 6, (U.P.A.): Minister of Security Stanislaw Radkiewics today revealed that at least 160 were killed in riots during Poland's referendum in over 250 attacks against polling commissions in addition to 70 assaults against political party functionaries and public security officials.



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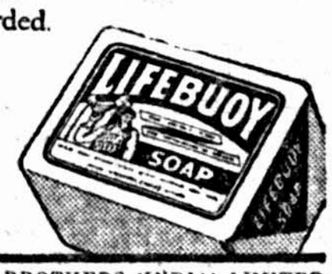

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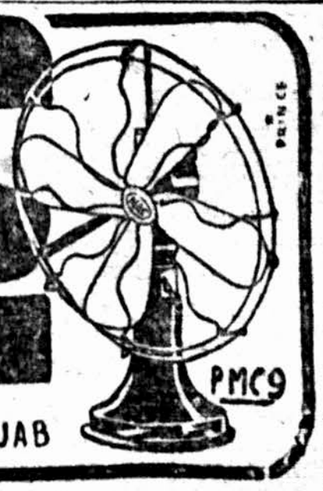

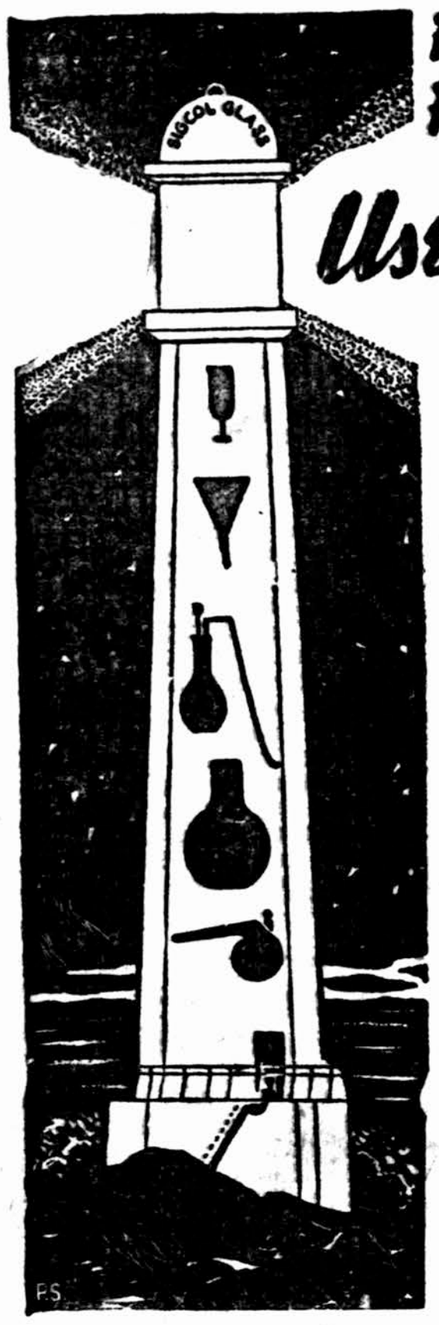

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NALANDA

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

CONGRATULATIONS TO VIJAY MERCHANT. PATAUDI'S DUTY. A HAPPY AUGURY. BOWLERS UNFAIRLY TREATED. 1936 REPEATED. MASSACRE OF INNOCENTS. ROWDYISM IN CALCUTTA FOOTBALL. REPORTERS ASSAULTED TOO. CYCLING MUDDLE.

I heartily congratulate Vijay Merchant on his batting success in England. He is the first among the tourists to touch the 1000-mark. This is not at all surprising. He is really the backbone of Indian batting. If he fails to score, the entire side collapses like a house of cards. And if he gives a good start, every body else tries to emulate his example. Naturally the fate of the tourists has mainly depended on him. I would therefore like him not to open the innings when he leads the side even though he is an opening batsman par excellence. It is but natural that the responsibility of the position weighs on his mind to a certain extent. If he meets with bad luck at the outset, it has a psychological effect on his colleagues. Then why take the risk? If others fail, he may come forward to turn the tide.

PATAUDI'S DUTY

Apart from the treacherous wicket which has troubled him so often, the l.b.w. rulings have also been his bugbear. I hope he will be able to surmount both these difficulties with confidence and courage, now that he has gained plenty of experience of the English wicket and their umpiring. I would only wish the Nawab of Pataudi would allow him some rest in between matches. If he is asked to play in every match he is sure to go stale long before the tour is over. It would certainly be impossible for him to give of his best every time. It is not humanly possible. So he should be left out from unimportant engagements. I have no doubt that he will then cross the 2000-mark with ease

A HAPPY AUGURY

It is gratifying to see Pataudi and Amarnath are getting into their best form, which augurs well for the future. The high tributes that are being paid to their stylish batting by the critics in England are a clear testimony to their intrinsic value.

Let us hope that they would contribute their useful quota in the remaining Tests

It is a matter of deep disappointment however, that, barring Vinoo Mankad Rusi Modi and Vijay Hazare, all the other batsmen have failed to make their mark. It is true that the weather and ground conditions have been generally unfavourable to their taste, unused as they are to their idiosyncracies. But they were expected to master them gradually. Now I wonder if they would do it at all.

BOWLERS UNFAIRLY TREATED

Our star bowlers have fared worse still. They may be exculpated in some measure, because they have not been handled and used properly. While the successful bowlers like Mankad and Amarnath have been overworked, C. S. Nayudu has been left in the cold to itch his palms for a chance. As in the first Test, I notice that he was given only a few overs against Lancashire, though he was by no means expensive.

Similarly, Sohoni was invited to bowl two overs only against Northamptonshire. All that he had conceded was a brace of runs. Still he was not continued or recalled. Can you call this a fair trial? Although I was not in the least enamoured of the form on the strength of which he was chosen by the selectors. I must say that he has not been fairly treated. If he is not wanted there, he should be sent back immediately to make room for a more deserving player like Phadkar. Pity the Board of Control did not select him instead! Even now it is not too late to send him off by air

1936 REPEATED

Any way, everybody is happy that India was able to beat Lancashire, the leading county of England, by the substantial margin of 8 wickets. The victory is all the more creditable to the tourists as they were routed in the first innings for a paltry collection of 126, Pollard being responsible for 7 wickets for 49—a la-Bedser in the Lord's Test. As in 1936, Vijay Merchant came to the rescue of his side and helped his skipper to carry it to success. Blessed with a good wicket and bright sunshine, Merchant and Pataudi rose to the occasion and contrived to master the home bowling completely. They exhibited batting of the highest order and remained unbeaten till victory was attained—with 93 and 80 to their respective credit.

In this match Banerjee and Amarnath were conspicuous for their bowling. They disposed of 7 batsmen in the first innings for a meagre 80, and the side was out for 140. But the cake must go to Vinoo for dismissing Washbrook and Ikin two of the most dangerous batsmen of Lancashire, in the second innings when they were well set. Fortunately our fieldsmen acquitted themselves well on this occasion.

MASSACRE OF INNOCENTS

Football has been of a rather poor quality at the Cooperage during the last week, although the Hinrichs Shield has reached the quarter-final stage. From the mass point of view, the results were quite satisfactory as their favourites, Tatas and Trades, made mince-meat of a couple of Military sides, Transit Camp and I.E.M.E., to the tune of 9 and 12 goals respectively. They heartily enjoyed these massacre of innocents. I notice that the G.I.P. Railway is making steady improvement. But "Wally" Graig must see to it that his men play with boots on [illegible] the ground conditions demand.

I am sure every sportsman will approve of the strong action the W.I.F.A. Committee has taken against Robson of the R.A.M.C. in suspending him for the rest of the season. He was ordered off the field by Referee C. S. A. Swamy for ungentlemanly conduct in the match between G.I.P. and R.A.M.C. As long as they deal out even-handed justice, without any distinction of caste or creed, race or colour, they will have support from all quarters. Unfortunately the scale of justice was tilted in favour of the white skin so long, which led to my quarrel with them.

ROWDYISM IN CALCUTTA FOOTBALL

Things in the soccer world of Calcutta is far from happy at the present moment. The old stories of invasions of the spectators into the field of play and the baitings of referees and players are becoming common features of the maidans again. Here is one of the latest reports which gives us a painful reading.

"The match between Bhowanipore and Mahommedan Sporting in the First Division of the Calcutta Football League was abandoned a minute before the end, at the C F C. ground, today (July 1).

"Up to a minute from the end Bhowanipore were leading by the only goal scored, and at this stage the referee disallowed on grounds of offside a goal which would have put Mohammedan Sporting on equal terms. A section of the crowd immediately rushed on to the field and assaulted the referee.

REPORTERS ASSAULTED TOO

"Mr. Stanhope, President of the Indian Football Association entered the ground and tried to intervene, but was overpowered. In the meanwhile the referee sustained a deep cut under an eye, which necessitated his removal to hospital. Thus there was no choice but for the game to be abandoned.

"After the game a mob raided the Bhowanipore Tent, where reporters of different newspapers usually assemble for their daily reports. Some of the journalists were assaulted and the tent was also damaged.

"The previous match between the same two teams were also marked by disorderly scenes in which some Bhowanipore players were injured."

Isn't it disgraceful that such incidents should take place on our sporting fields? It is all due to the weak-kneed policy of the I.F.A. If they deal with the culprits with a heavy hand, such things will not happen so often

CYCLING MUDDLE

The cycling world of Bombay is anxiously waiting to hear the result of their protests against the selection of four Bombay Cyclists, without proper trial, to represent India at the forthcoming World Championships in Switzerland I was rather amused to read in the "Blitz" that if these people compete in their individual capacity, nobody should have any objection. But the fact of the matter is that only national representatives are allowed to participate in such contests. So those who will go will hold the honour of their country in their hands. If they put up a poor show, as they are likely to do, they will lower the prestige of their Motherland in the eyes of the outside world. This must be avoided at all costs But the surprise of it all is that the B.P.O.A. and the I.O.A. are silent over it still.

Let us talk it over —

Phoenix-like, the dictators seem to be taking a new birth out of the very ashes of the global holocaust!

The two dictators of Europe had at least some saving grace—the Chaplin mustache of the one and the lantern-jaw of the other afforded many a laugh to the world when seen through the cartoonist's eye. There is, however, nothing of the kind about the lean and lanky figure of a Jan Smuts. Fascism seems to have found a safe haven in the innocent looking stut of his grey beard. Doesn't the gallant Field Marshal betray the unmistakable effrontery of a dictator when he tells us that the anti-Asiatic Ghetto Bill will do more good to Indians than any harm?

After the war of four freedoms, the black deal has been meted out by the whites of South Africa, to the people who for generations have toiled for the prosperity of the land of their adoption. And yet we see the 'statesman and philosopher' solemnly addressing assemblies of nations in the cause of democracy and lasting peace.

* * * *

From the land of liberty and plenty comes a voice protesting that the case of Indians in South Africa is a purely domestic issue and cannot be brought before the United Nations. (Thank heavens! in the midst of such isolationists there are still some people who have other interests than 'purely domestic'. The non-official American Food Delegation sponsored by Pearl Buck is here.) What a sinister form the Ghetto Bill assumes against UNO's grandiose plans for a charter of human Rights!

But the Bill is also a challenge to a nation of four hundred millions striving to come in its own. We shall of course accept it and give all the material and moral support to our nationals fighting the injustice in a distant land. We know too well what patience and suffering such a struggle entails. Isn't it an irony that now when many of us are thinking of casting aside the weapon of Satyagraha, we should once more see it being used effectively in the land of its birth fifty years ago?

* * * *

The struggle has a special significance for us women in India. It was first in South Africa that our women stood shoulder to shoulder with men facing lathis and blows to vindicate rights of citizenship for the Indian settlers. The weapon of non-violence was ideally suited to them. Half a century ago when it was taboo for respectable women to step out in public even with their own men folk, their open and active participation in the nonviolent resistance was nothing short of a social revolution. The world has changed a great deal since then. And though we too can now speak proudly of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment trained in handling most deadly weapons of war, yet can we deny that their very path was originally blazed by our *non-violent women soldiers? Their achievement in the 'Dark Continent' opened new vistas for us in the mother country.*

In India's non-violent freedom struggle lead by Gandhiji, women have made a great contribution. Thereby they have gained the willing support of our leaders to their demand of equality of rights, responsibilities and duties in all spheres of life. We have been assured of an opportunity to play our part in shaping the new constitution too and how well shall we do it?

* * * *

Women in many countries of the world will have, for the first time, some say in the affairs of their nations. Perhaps they may not have any control of the "top-secrets" of the state and none will castigate them for that. However, will they raise an effective voice on the simple code of human behaviour? The prospects don't seem very bright when one reads that some South African European women, too were guilty of attacking the passive resisters in Durban. These Christians who follow the Lord in faith, cannot they at least leave alone a people who dare to follow HIM in actions?

-Leela.

Why U S Girls Are More Promiscuous To-day

Clinical Psychologist Gives Reasons

(By Clifford R. Adams)

The writer, a clinical psychologist, is founder and director of America's first collegiate marriage clinic, at the Pennsylvania State college. He also is a member of the American Association of Marriage Counsellors. His latest book, "How To Pick A Mate," will appear in July.

Stage college, PA., "When a fellow goes in for heavy petting, what am I supposed to do?" There were many such questions when Dr. Anna O. Stephens of Penn State went out recently to answer inquiries of high school girls about the mysteries of sex. Not a single question was on a birds-and-bees level as she had anticipated.

"How far can a good girl go?"—The most frequently asked question—typifies the problem of our youth today, at a loss for standards.

During the war illegitimate births rose 25 per cent: abortions also rose. Most of the girls involved were in their teens.

A few weeks ago an older girl (26) came to me. She was desperate. She was engaged to marry, soon, a doctor several years older. They had not engaged in anything beyond mild caresses. But back in high school, she had fallen sublimely in love with the school's star athlete, who took her virginity and then went on to another girl. Disillusioned, she had sexual affairs with seven successive men and ended up feeling even more frustrated. Now, about to marry a man she really loved, she felt guilty—with little prospect of ever being able to respond to him physically.

The trend toward pre-marital sex experience has been such that, if kept up, virtually every girl now under six years of age would "go the limit" some time before marriage. Actually, I am confident the pendulum will swing back toward greater chastity.

MORALITY AMONG COLLEGE GIRLS

Standards of morality vary considerably. For example a study made several years ago showed that of 618 college girls, one-third whose fathers were small businessmen were sexually experienced while still in college: less than a quarter of the daughters of professional men were.

Perhaps the most startling variation exists between girls who go to college and those who don't The as-yet-unpublished findings of Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey and his associates at Indiana University show at this stage of research that one-third of college girls had experiences in full intimacy by the time of graduation. Of girls who did not go to college, half had done so by the same age.

But college girls—twice as many—submit to a great deal more bodily petting. Easily nine-tenths of all girls pet some time before marriage. Yet little actual sexual feeling is involved on the girl's part. The peak of the female sex drive does not come till women are 35 to 40 years old. Girls indulge primarily for the prestige and pleasure of having dates.

Questioned as to why they went the limit, girls have explained; "If you date all the time, you are certain sooner or later to go too far" or "it's a contest of wills. He tries to make you: you see how far you can go and still stop. Sometimes you win: sometimes he does."

CAUSES PROMISCUITY

Why are girls more promiscuous today than their sisters of 35 years ago? Here are what I consider some major reasons;

Psychoanalysis, with its emphasis on sex and its stimulus to ignore inhibitions has made it easier for sex to be talked about and experimented with.

Wider dissemination of con traceptive information has released many people from fear of pregnancy.

For economic reasons, marriages must be postponed longer now.

The automobile and tourist camps have made it easier for young people to get away from the scrutiny of their elders.

The public is generally less condemnatory of "ruined" women.

Many young people believe sexual compatibility essential to happy marriage and, to that end, experiment beforehand.

Our billboards, newspaper and magazine advertising, movies and stage shows, books and other media offer a steady diet of sex.

Every girl, I believe, should sit down in the quiet of her own room to formulate a personal philosophy. In so doing, she can accept two statements as facts;

An unmarried girl does not need to engage in intercourse for the sake of her health:

A girl does not have to be promiscuous to be popular with men.

(The foregoing is an extract from an article that appears in the May 1946 issue of "Pageant Magazine".)

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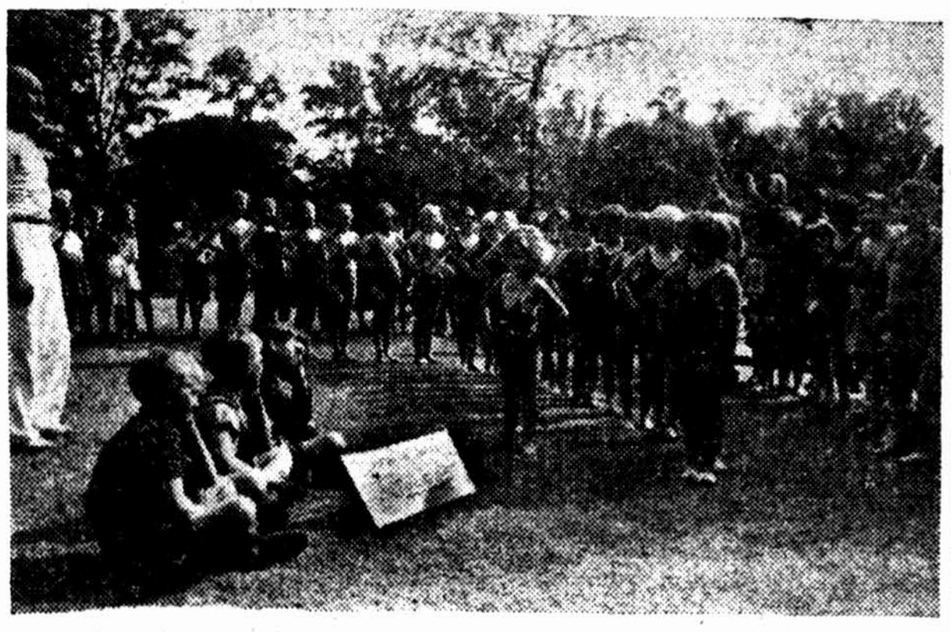
Decline Of Chastity In American Women

(Findings on chastity among American women as reported by Dr. L.M. Terman in his book, "Psychological Factors in Marital Happiness.")

of women wed before 1912 . . . 12 per cent were not virgins at marriage.
of women wed during and immediately after world war I . 26 per cent
of women wed between 1922 and 1932. . . . . 49 per cent
of women wed between 1932 and 1937. . . . . 68 per cent.



TINY Tots Holding a Bathing Parade

IMPRESSIONS OF DAMAN

Glitter In Midst Of Poverty, Want And Misrule

(BY A TOURIST)

Both enjoyable and instructive was a holiday trip, last May, to Daman, a small Portuguese settlement, a hundred odd miles to the North of Bombay along the B. B. Rly. line.

But for the discomfort of a few hours' travel in crowded trains and the seven miles bus journey from Daman Road station to this little coastal town, the trip affords a welcome change from the heat and bustle of Bombay.

Though gone are the old days when Bombay went dry under the Congress regime and people found Daman a whetter's paradise and when its markets overflowed with beautiful, cheap and attractive Japanese silks, still the place seems to stir old memories and presents an attraction of its own.

GLITTERING FACADE

Ample hotel accommodation with decent and comfortable quarters, good fare and sparkling wines; a courteous people noted for total absence of communal ill-feeling; remnants of ancient grandeur in the shape of old churches and imposing forts; a colourful crowd, mostly composed of tourists, parading the market place or making merry on the beaches or crossing or recrossing the river which cuts across the town; all this forms a setting enough to catch the fancy of a holiday-seeker and leaves the impression that here after all, in a little corner of this sub-continent where things seems to be in the melting pot, one can find a peaceful people living happy and contented under the aegis of a beneficent Government.

Alas, however, for the frailty of external appearances! Once more, even here, one realises soon enough the truth of the old saying: "All is not gold that glitters," for at the back of all this glittering facade lies tragedy—poverty and want and deep-seated resentment against the present day administration, the head of which goes by the pompous name of Governor, than whom, however, a more elusive individual it would be hard to find.

His Excellency enjoys the distinction, unique in the annals of the Portuguese Colonial Administration, of having held at a stretch the Governorship for over thirty years, but for all that, he appears to be no more than a figurehead under the thumb of a small clique who exploit the situation for their own ends and virtually control almost all the normal functions of the administration, to which the war and post-war periods have added a few abnormal ones.

BLACK MARKET RAMPANT

Thus it is that rationing of foodstuffs is so mishandled that people, particularly outsiders, have to go for days together up and down salaaming Tom Dick and Harry before they can get a ration card. Rice, the staple food, of which there is a large surplus and part of which is exported to other parts of Portuguese India, is denied to the poor labouring classes who would go hungry but for the black market; and as with rice, so with wheat, so with oil, lying in stock for months together, for some reason or other, and only allowed to dibble through at fancy prices, not to speak of potatoes, cereals, onions and other essential articles of food which are so scarce, although they could be imported only for the asking.

In consequence of all this, the cost of living has shot up considerably, higher in some respects than that of Bombay itself. The middle class feels the pinch acutely, while the poorer ones are helpless

HOW CALCUTTA GREW

OLD CALCUTTA CAMEOS: by B. V. Roy, M.A., with a foreword by Amal Home, Editor Calcutta Municipal Gazette; published by S. K. Chatterjee, 169, Vivekananda Road. Calcutta. Price Rs. 4/-

This little volume should prove most interesting reading. Few people outside Bengal, and not all Bengalees, know that the present town of Calcutta, ex-capital of India, city of million lights and four million inhabitants, of gilded dance-halls and sparkling picture palaces, was actually born only two hundred and fifty-six years ago almost by accident. The East India Company had already established a factory at Hooghly and started their self-imposed mission of "shaking the gold-mohur tree" when the then Faujdar (Governor) of Hooghly, a man apparently with no thought for the "White man's burden" and absolutely no respect for the white man's skin, made things so uncomfortable for the brave adventurers that they were forced to pack up bag and baggage and leave Hooghly under the leadership of the Factor, Job Charnock, looking for more favourable pastures.

They moved down Mother Ganges (known in Bengal as the "Hooghly") in ricketty country boats and after a great deal of trials came to settle at a little village named "Sutanuti". With two other similar hamlets, "Kalikota" and "Govindapur" tagged on to "Sutanuti", the nucleus of the town we know as "Calcutta" was laid. The famous Chowringhee is the proud descendant of a very humble ancestor,—a small village named "Cheranghi", several miles to the south of "Sutanuti". It will undoubtedly add to the gaiety of the nation to learn that the embryo of this ultra-fashionable spot was a mere collection of huts and hovels two hundred years ago, standing amidst marshy stretches and water-logged paddy-fields, its inhabitants being poor fishermen, weavers and wood-cutters. The 'Maidan' was a dense jungle infested with wild animals, including our illustrious friend, the Royal Bengal Tiger. The beautiful Esplanade was a mere clearance amid the surrounding jungle, with a few hovels and patches of grazing or arable land. That is how it started. And then the further progress of this dynamic city from glory to glory fostered by the fluctuating destiny of the "Hon'ble" East India Company reads like a page from the Arabian Nights. The author has rubbed the genie's lamp and lifted the curtain on a first-class Romance. One sees, amongst many other absorbing scenes, Englishwomen smoking "hookahs", English gentlemen maintaining "Hindostani Female Friends", English 'beaux sabreurs' fighting duels at every conceivable and inconceivable pretext in the approved Dumas manner, slaves being sold openly, European, Arab, and Mughal guests freely rubbing shoulders at 'nautches' and Mughlai dinners the while the personal "Hookahbardars" of the white guests get busy with the bejewelled coil pipes of their masters, debtor prisoners being waited upon in the jails by their own servants, their food and drink being served from the best hotels and the monotony of their incarceration being occasionally relieved by the admission of their lights-o'-love into the jails.

All this is faithfully portrayed in the book and many other items of information which will be appreciated by the historian and the lay public alike. The author has apparently taken much pains to achieve strict authenticity with regard to his revelations and one can safely recommend the volume for a couple of hours' profitable reading.

A. D.

Hockey By D. F. Dunbar

Hockey by D. F. Dunbar. Published by Thaker and Co. Ltd. Rampart Row Bombay. Price Rs. 2/8-.

This is the first Indian edition of the book which had been three previous editions in Australia. The author had gained plenty of practical experience of the game in India, England and Australia before he published the book. Actually he played for the Calcutta Customs in the year 1922 when they won the famous Beighton Cup. M. Dunbar has used his extensive knowledge in the publication in a manner which will be greatly helpful to those who wish to improve their game in the right way. The College and school students in particular, would do well to drink deep in the fountain which an expert hand like Dunbar has provided them.

J. C. M.

India's National Flag"

Our National Flag by Kapila Thakore (Padma Publications.) Annas 6.

India's banner of freedom—the Tricolour, tells its own story to a little girl, on a day when millions of such flags are fluttering on housetops in every province, in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Indian National Congress. This is the theme of an attractive little brochure entitled "Our National Flag" brought out by the Padma Publications with coloured illustrations by A Cockles "Shmed".

The credit for the theme goes to Kapila Thakore, writer and the Balkan-ji-Bari in whose magazine, "Puspa," it appeared as a little story for children. But the Padma Publications deserve equal credit, for the idea of a brochure with suitable illustrations.

The cover design with Congress volunteers marching with the Tricolour is striking. But one wishes the lips of volunteers, specially men, were not painted red. While the illustrations in general are good, the portraits of national leaders do not seem to be realistic. The Padmas should improve the portraits and have the brochure printed on art paper which would definitely make it a top class book for children because the story covers, in a simple style, the country's struggle for freedom since 1920.

CAREER FOR BOYS

CAREER FOR BOYS, by F. S. CHOTHIA, M. Ed. (12, Kharegat Colony, Hughes Road, Bombay 7). pp. 28. In this book, the author, who has been in charge of the Vocational Guidance Department of Boys' Town, Nasik, tells parents, who are asking themselves "What shall we do with our boys," of the various openings available to them, as engineer, chemist, doctor, dentist, businessman, lawyer, teacher, member of the police force, forest officer, member of the army, navy or air force, artist, social worker, and last but not the least, farmer. This useful pamphlet does not claim to be exhaustive, it is of value, however, as leading the way to detailed enquiry and is generously made available free to interested applicants

N. H. P

Gorky Anthology

"Maxim Gorky; An Anthology," Kutub Publishers, Price 6-8 (*Paper Cover Rs.* 5.)

Maxim Gorky was more than a world-famous author and litterateur. He was one of the foremost fighters for freedom and social justice and he is recognized as one of the great figures—and builders—of modern Russia. Beginning life in humble circusmstances, he had his full share of injustice, suffering and oppresion at the hand of the ruling classes. Early in his life he thus became the champion of the underdog and his varied experience gave his uniting a rich content.

As Roman Rolland wrote, "he dared to speak on behalf of the presented, on behalf of the gagged and enslaved masses." Indeed his entire life was dedicated to the cause of freedom and equality. If in his early life he was a sworn enemy of the Bzrarist regime later, when he was a celebrated author, he threw himself passionately in the fight against fascism, thus giving a timely and courageous lead to intellectuals all the world over.

In India Gorky has a large circle of readers and many of his stories have been translated in the Indian languages. His fans will naturally welcome this handy yet fairly comprehensive volume, while to others it will serve as a welcome introduction to the great Russian author. The anthology contains eight stories and a few other writings. Among the latter "Problems of Soviet Literature" is of outstanding interest. It will give the reader an insight into Gorky's mind but also in the role which authors and artists are expected to play in Soviet Russia.

Swimming For Speed

Swimming for speed—The Crawl-Stroke. By W. J. Howcroft. Published by Thacker & Co. Ltd., Bombay ,Price Rs. 1-8.

This neatly printed booklet of 24 pages will be invaluable to those who wish to master the crawl-stroke which is regarded as the fastest of all strokes. The hints given in it—with about a dozen beautiful illustrations—come from one who is an authority on the subject. And he has imparted the fruits of his vast experience in a simple and direct manner. Aspirants to aquatic honours would do well to study them with immense benefit so themselves.

J. C. M.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Certain people question our Workers about their opinion of the Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls. Well, here are some of the opinions we can offer at random:—

The Balkan-ji-Bari Child is a child with a smile on his lips always.

The Balkan-ji-Bari Child is a child radiating cheerfulness and happiness all around.

The Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls are self-educating themselves in a knowledge that is outside school work.

They gain resourcefulness through enlightening and beneficial play.

They are willing to shoulder small responsibilities.

They will be men and women of character and breeding who can be relied on.

The Balkan-ji-Bari Child does right because he or she desires to do it.

The Balkan-ji-Bari Child is directed to appreciate the wonder of life and gain a love of Nature.

The Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls work off their high spirits in the open air, as free creatures and good fellows.

They will not give way to self-indulgence in anything that would injure brain or body or heart.

They can be equally depended on to do or not to do.

The Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls feel proud of their Great Brotherhood, and to hold high its honour, they will do everything that is honourable and nothing that is dishonourable.

* * *

What are they reading these people poring over their books in the crowded train, bus or tram, too engrossed to look up as they take their ticket? Some trashy story, some exciting novel, perhaps.

The other day I spared a minute or two from correcting proofs of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper", and took the liberty of looking sideways. A boys was poring over "Calculus," and a girl over a "Textbook of Physiology."

There is hope even in a bus.

* * *

Somebody proclaimed that Poetry is of no use, and that we could live quite comfortably without it.

He might say the same of the songs of birds, the loveliness and scent of flowers. What is the good of the glory of sunrise and sunset? What an idle extravagance to fill the sky with stars, especially as nobody sits up all night to look at them!

Yet take away all that seems useless to the merely practical mind, and the world would not be worth living in.

* * *

A friend wrote to me that till recently he had a dog and cat that were very good friends though the dog showed a great dislike for any other cat that approached the house.

One day the cat was missing, and no trace of it could be found, though long search was made.

Two years passed. Then, one day, looking through the window, he saw the dog making friends with a strange cat.

On going close to the animals, he discovered that the stranger was none other than the old cat, though it had changed so much that he could only recognise it by some well-known marks on its body.

"Though I failed to remember the cat at first," writes the friend, "the dog seemed to recognise our old friend instantly."

Well that's what should be....

* * *

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari has received a donation of Rs. 2,001 from Shri Dwarkadas Harilal Vakharia, in memory of the departed member of the Association, Sister Damyanti. A Library bearing her name will be started shortly. Sandhurst Road Balkan-ji-Bari went for an excursion to Mandpeshvar, Borivli.

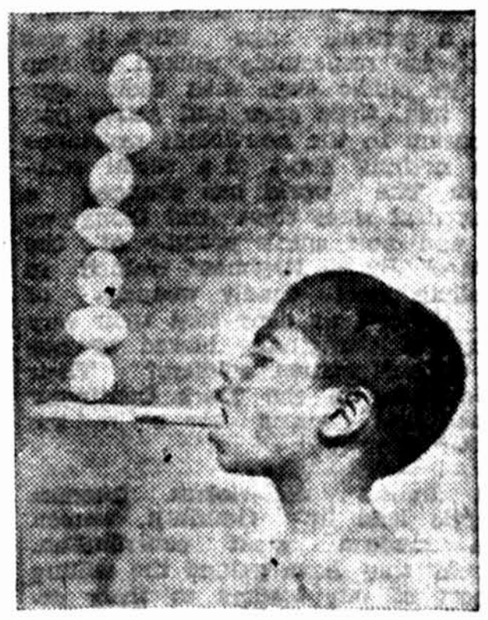
The new Branch at Ahmedabad (Navrangpura) is doing well. Its members went for an excursion recently. They have been arranging programmes of games, Ras dances, story telling and songs, etc. "Bal Hodi" is the manuscript magazine produced by them every quarter. The Balkan-ji-Bari at Ahmedabad also, thus, is gaining popularity.

Everyone should join the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, who will always be glad to hear from you!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

LITTLE FLOWER-GATHERERS.
(Photo by K. C. Abraham)



THE YOUNG JUGGLER
(Photo by B. J. Munsiff).

ATOMIC BOMBING OF JAPAN ANALYZED

"The overwhelming bulk of buildings in American cities could not stand up against an atomic bomb bursting a mile or a mile and a half from them," says the Manhatian Project report on the effects of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Simultaneously with this report, the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey also released its observations on the bombings.

The first comprehensive studies of the significant effects of the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in Japan, were made public last week in two reports released simultaneously from the White House and the War Department.

The White House release was prepared by the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, headed by a board of 11 civilians, who declared in the report that while it cannot be said that the atomic bomb convinced the Japanese leaders of the necessity of surrender, "it is apparent that in the atomic bomb the Japanese found the opportunity which they had been seeking, to break the existing deadlock within the government over acceptance of the Potsdam terms."

The War Department release, prepared by the Manhattan Project, which produced the atomic bomb, was more emphatic on this point, asserting that the "atomic bomb did not alone win the war against Japan, but it most certainly ended it, saving thousands of Allied lives that would have been lost in any combat invasion of Japan."

Both reports, in many instances based upon the same source data, agree in general on the extent of damages and injuries resulting from the bombings. The Manhattan Project report estimates that Hiroshima suffered 135,000 casualties, or more than 50 per cent of its population of255,000 of which 66,000 were deaths, the greatest number of which occurred immediately after the bombing. Nagasaki's 195,000 population suffered 65,000 casualties, of which 20,000 were deaths, the same report said. Burns caused about 60 per cent of the deaths in Hiroshima, and 70 per cent in Nagasaki. Falling bricks and flying glass caused 20 per cent of the deaths in Hiroshima and 14 per cent in Nagasaki. The Manhattan Project report said that more than 60,000 of the estimated 90,000 buildings in Hiroshima were destroyed or severely damaged. Windows were broken as far as 12 miles from the blast in Nagasaki. The report states that preliminary estimates that the general effect of the atomic bomb would be equivalent to the explosion of 20,000 tons of TNT were borne out by detailed studies.

The Strategic Bombing Survey report estimated the dead at Hiroshima at between 70,000 and 80,000 with an equal number injured: and 39,000 dead and 25,000 injured at Nagasaki. The survey estimated that flash burns resulting from atomic bombs accounted for 20 to 30 per cent of the deaths, while radiation sickness, resulting from exposure to high frequency rays, including gamma rays, caused 15 to 20 per cent of the deaths.

Differences In Damage In Two Cities

Both reports stressed the comparative differences in the physical damage to cities owing to the fact that Hiroshima is situated on flat, low terrain while Nagasaki is hilly. Physical damage to both cities, however, was very great. The Manhattan Project report said almost everything up to about one mile from a spot directly below the mid-air explosion of the bomb was completely destroyed, except for reinforced concrete buildings, the interiors of which were gutted and doors, sashes, frames and windows ripped in.

The report stated that information now available makes possible a reasonably accurate prediction as to the blast damage likely to be caused by an atomic bomb. The Strategic Bombing Survey, taking into account the type of construction in leading cities in the United States, their population density and the type of structures, said that the "overwhelming bulk of buildings in American cities could not stand up against an atomic bomb bursting a mile or a mile and a half from them."

Comparing the atomic bomb with other weapons, the Survey said that the "area of effectiveness of an air-burst atomic bomb against brick buildings ranged from 15,000 times as great as that of a 500-pound bomb, to 225 times as great as that for an imaginary ten-ton blockbuster."

Turning to the importance of the studies in terms of national defense, the Survey pointed out that high casualty rates in Japanese cities "resulted from the first atomic bombs to be used and from bombs burst at considerable distances above the ground. Improved bombs, perhaps detonated more effectively, may well prove still more deadly." Measures should be taken now to cut down potential losses of lives and property in the event of an attack on the United States, the Survey said, adding that if a policy is laid down well in advance of a possible crisis, it will enable timely decentralization of industrial and medical facilities, construction or blueprinting of shelters, and other preparations in the light of information gained from the studies.

Avoid War To Avoid Destruction

The Survey report concluded emphatically; "One further measure of safety must accompany the others. To avoid destruction, the surest way is to avoid war."

The U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, which studied the effects of the bombing of Germany in 1944, was called upon by President Truman in 1945 to make a similar study regarding Japan. The Survey's investigating forces included 300 civilians, 350 officers and 500 enlisted men. Both the Army and Navy cooperated with the group, which operated from headquarters in Tokyo early in September, 1945, with sub-headquarters in other Japanese cities, including Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Survey cooperated with the joint commission for investigation of the atomic bombing in Japan, the British mission to Japan, and the naval technical mission to Japan.

The Manhattan Project report was prepared under the direction of Major General Leslie R. Groves, project head. The report was compiled in cooperation with material from the above groups, which accompanied the first American troops into Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

War-Born Explosives

An explosive developed during the war, has proved approximately 50 per cent more powerful than TNT. This substance, is especially valuable in causing greater shock waves and giving a much higher velocity to shell fragments. By mixing with various other materials it can be "tailored" to almost any military use

This was announced before the National Academy of Sciences here by Dr. C. B. Kistiakowski of Harvard University who was associated with the army's explosives-development programme. He indicated that more powerful explosives, excluding the atomic bomb, are available but are still on the secret list. The U. S. entered the war, he said, somewhat behind European nations in explosives research, still depending on TNT which had been the standard for an explosive compound during the first World War

During most of World War II, Dr. Kistiakowski said, the idea of a good explosive was "something that made a big bang and caused a lot of general destruction." This idea now is almost completely discarded for something that will accomplish a specific purpose without any wasted energy. One of the cleverest applications of this idea, he said, was a German explosive with which two men could dig a telephone posthole in the hardest ground in a very few minutes in relative silence.—NANA.

FUTURE OF THE POWDERED EGG

One of the minor horrors of World War II was the powdered egg for no matter who did the cooking, it still tasted bad. The Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry reports, however, that in the future the powdered egg will taste better. By displacing the air in cans of egg powder with carbon dioxide or nitrogen, it is now possible to store the egg in cans for much longer periods without deterioration. Heretofore, the combining of the fats and near-fats of egg yolk with oxygen have produced unpleasant flavors.

The Bureau points out, though, that there are several difficult chemical problems yet to be solved before powdered eggs become as generally an accepted food product as milk powder.

WEREWOLF U-BOAT IN BALTIC

Stockholm- A Werewolf of the sea is reported prowling the Baltic one year after Hitler's death and the collapse of Nazi Germany. The Swedish newspaper 'Aftonbladet reports from Denmark that Danish Police at Lolland recently observed colored rockets being fired at sea, after which they sighted what looked like a U-boat disappearing into the darkness. A check showed that no Danish or Allied craft could have been off Lolland at that time. Naval and Air patrols immediately blanketed the Western Baltic, hunting for the presumed sea Werewolf. Meanwhile, Danish Police are seekling accomplices on land who may be aiding the sea rebel.

"Jimmy, dear," whispered the burglar's bride as he started on his evening's work, "try to be a little quieter when you come in to-night."

"Certainly," replied the husband. "Did I disturb you last night?"

"No, but you wakened Mother, and I don't want her to be running off to prison and complaining to Father that I married an amateur."

*

A Scotsman staying on the twelfth floor of an American skyscraper looked out the window and saw what he thought was a threepenny-bit. He can down to the next floor and it looked like a sixpence. On the next floor it seemed to be a shilling, and on the next floor a half-crown.

He took the lift to the ground floor, ran out, and found—a dustbin lid!

* * *

It was the pre-view of a new film, adapted from a novel by a popular writer. Afterwards the author was asked what he thought of it.

"Excellent," he replied. "Who wrote the story?"

"You did," was the answer. "We got it from your book."

"I wouldn't have known it," said the author. "But it would make an excellent novel. Mind if I use it?"

"Of course not, so long as you give us an option on the film rights."

*

Two famous psychologists met at breakfast.

"Good morning," said one. "You are very well. How am I?"

* * * *

"These sausages you sent me are meat at one end and breadcrumbs at the other," said Mrs. Andrews.

"Yes, madam," replied the butcher "in these hard times it is difficult to make both ends meet?"

* * * *

The fancy-dress dance was over and the local gossips were comparing notes.

"Mrs. Smithington-Smythe looks upset, don't you think?" said one, gloatingly.

"Yes, my dear. She came as a Hawaiian beauty, with grass skirts and all—and they awarded her first prize in the humorous section as 'The Old Thatched Cottage.'"

* * * *

A certain film producer is well known for always belittling any suggestions from his associates. One day he was taken ill and left the set. Hardly had he gone when someone hung up a sign:

"In case of fire, do not dial the fire brigade. Just call our producer and he'll throw a wet blanket on it."

* * * *

"You are in a state!" said the sparrow to his battered friend. "How did you lose all those feathers?"

"Well I was flying pretty down and swooping up and down when suddenly I got mixed up in a game of badminton."

Bridge Notes

Winning Contract

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

The principal objection to North's three diamond bid was that it failed to show North's heart stopper and forced the bidding beyond three notrump—at which North-South had an easy game. A free bid of one notrump, while it would not have been quite as strong as the double raise in diamonds, would have been better tactics.

At five diamonds West opened the heart queen. North covered with the king and East took the ace. Knowing that this would be the last time he got in, East thought that it might possibly be better to get in a club lead instead of returning the heart. But South didn't bother to take the club finesse. He won with the ace, drew trumps, and discarded dummy's losing heart on the third spade. After that he conceded a club trick.

East's reasoning was short-sighted. South needed only three spades to the king to be able to discard one heart from dummy. He would need four spades to the king jack or king-ten in order to discard only two of dummy's clubs. Thus, if West had the club ace, he would surely make it; if South had the club ace a club shift couldn't help anyway. On this analysis, the need for cashing the second heart becomes apparent.

North-South vulnerable. South dealer.

NORTH
♠ A Q
♡ K 10
◇ Q 10 9 7 6 4
♣ 10 8 5

WEST
♠ 10 8 7 2
♡ Q J 9 6 5 3
◇ —
♣ K 9 6

EAST
♠ 9 6 4 3
♡ A 8 2
◇ 5 2
♣ 7 4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ K J 5
♡ 7 4
◇ A K J 8 3
♣ A Q J

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1◇	1♡	3◇	Pass
4◇	Pass	5◇	All Pass

"d've discov red a cure for which there is no disease!"

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"Begad, Sir, this is a regular strike wave. At this rate soon even our bearers, chokras, kidmatgars and khansamas will be on strike. Then, indeed, it will be time to QUIT INDIA".

*

The mammoth railway strike has been averted by the Government at last agreeing to refer ALL the issues to arbitration and adjudication. But all over the country, in a score of other trades the workers are either on strike already or soon threatening to go on strike. Postal employees, sweepers, miners, teachers, bank clerks, textile workers, dock-workers, naval truck-drivers, municipal employees, tannery workers, oil mills workers, confectioners and bakers, in Bombay and Calcutta and Madras and Cawnpore and Indore and Amritsar and Karachi—the 'infection' is contagious and is spreading at an 'alarming' rate!

I write this in a train heading for the north and in my compartment the talk is of these strikes. Some express concern, even alarm, over the spread of this industrial 'disease', others are puzzled and bewildered, few have any sympathy with the workers, and none seems to know why all these millions of workers have suddenly taken into their heads to strike work.

*

The Reason Why

Why do workers go on strike? Why? Is it a subversive conspiracy of the Comintern, financed by the mythical Moscow Gold? (But strikes, historically, are older than Communism, and some of the best-known anti-Communists are aiding and abetting these strikes!) Or are the workers mad voluntarily to court the displeasure of their employers, to risk their wages and their jobs, and to disrupt the life of the community by these futile gestures of protest? And do strikes achieve any results? Or are they a criminal waste of millions of working hours? Are strikers and strike-leaders anti-social, irresponsible elements? To sum up: WHY STRIKES?

First, let us have some facts—though it is awkward to adduce and substantiate them in a running train without any reference books with one.

The wages of labour in U.S.A. are ten times what they were fifty years ago. The wages of labour in Britain are four to five times what they were fifty years ago. The wages of the Indian labour are at least double of what they were fifteen or twenty years ago. In every country, in every segment of employment, every cent, every pence, every anna gained by the workers has had to be fought for through strikes. And not the wages alone, for every other advantage that labour has gained anywhere—unemployment and sickness insurance, compensation for industrial accidents, reduced hours of work, better housing, abolition of child labour—has been gained only through the pressure of workers' collective action—i.e. strikes! Left to themselves and their own conceptions of adequate compensation for labour, the owners of mills and factories would still be paying fifty cents per day in U.S.A., less than a shilling in Britain, five or six annas in India!

If the worker today can stand upright and demand (and sometimes get) a decent wage and decent treatment, it is only because millions of his comrades in a hundred different trades, in a dozen different countries, on a thousand different occasions, have collectively struck work to press for their demands.

Strikes have given labour not only better wages and better working conditions in many countries, they have also developed the political powers of the working class. Even if we disregard the example of Russia, the ascendancy of the Labour Party in Britain and of the Socialists and Communists in France is significant enough. Strike-leaders of yesterday are today ministers of state, the democratically elected heads of their respective countries' Governments. This is a sobering thought for haughty bureaucrats who disdain to deal with strikers, over-enthusiastic police officials who still seem to think the workers on strike are some sort of criminals and their leaders little better than super-"Goondas," and the capitalists who naturally resent and abhor all strikes as an attack on their property and an affront to their bloated prestige.

*

Workers' Only Weapon

Strikes are necessary, strikes are inevitable, because the theory of the trusteeship of the propertied classes is—well, just an unproved theory! It doesn't work in practice. Resisting at every step, indeed inch by inch the capitalists have had to be forced by strikes and labour agitation to make every little concession to the working class. But for this weapon, the worker would be completely at the mercy of his employer.

The alternative to strikes is not no-strike. The only alternative is a forcible seizure of power by the working class. For labour is no longer prepared to suffer the intolerable working conditions it has had to suffer so far. It demands and must get and shall get a fair compensation for its work. Collective action through a strike is the ONLY non-violent means at its disposal to get its grievances redressed. Discourage, illegalize, suppress strikes—and you get a Revolution.

*

'On The Other Side?'

I was re-reading Pandit Jawaharlal's autobiography the other day and was once again impressed by his vivid description of the General Strike in England of which he was an eye-witness. He does not hide the fact that his sympathies were entirely with the working class. He was moved and inspired by this historic demonstration of the upsurge of labour. He was disgusted with the callous attitude of the Government and the unscrupulous tactics of the capitalists to break the strike.

I wish Panditji and other national leaders like him found time to observe the no less moving and inspiring phenomenon of the awakening and upsurge of the Indian working class. After all this ferment, this desirable discontent, this growing bitterness against intolerable conditions, this defiant spirit that one witnesses today in the ranks of Indian workers is the direct outcome of— indeed, a continuation of—our national struggle. It is because yesterday Tilak and Gandhi and Nehru and Azad taught us to defy our imperialist oppressors that today the lowly and the oppressed of this country are beginning to demand their rights and to defy the capitalist exploiters.

Unfortunately, there are signs that our national leadership is drifting away from the working class. Some of the worst exploiters whose workers recently have had to resort to strikes are still high up in the councils of our great national organisation. The other day when I read Pandit Jawaharlal's moving appeal for funds for the political sufferers of Kashmir I went to tender my humble mite to the firm that was mentioned in his statement. Imagine my predicament when I found these premises being picketed by the employees of the firm on strike who had a long list of grievances. This might be a minor episode but it is an edifying one. For the class conflicts are becoming sharper and acuter, threatening to develop any moment into a class war. And the Indian workers would certainly demand to know who are with them and who are on the other side.

*

Behold The New Worker!

And so, now that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is in Bombay, the greatest industrial centre of the country, I would very much like him to establish—or, rather, re-establish—his personal contacts with the working class. And I don't mean that he should sit in a committee room and talk to a dozen trade union leaders and discuss whether Congress should run its own trade unions to compete with those dominated with Communists or Royists. No, I would rather he went about and met the workers themselves in their chawls and their tenements, in their factories and their workshops—and, above all, on their picket-lines wherever they happen to be on strike.

In the dock-yards, in the Fort, in Parel and Dadar, wherever he goes he will find small groups of workers on strike—dockers or bank clerks or workers in textile mills or iron works—standing guard at the gates of their respective establishments. Let him talk to them and he will find them both intelligent and spirited, conscious of their collective power, defiant and unafraid. Here is a new generation of the working class and a socialist like him cannot but rejoice to find that the seeds that he sowed in his writings and his speeches and the organisational work he helped to do as the President of the Trade Union Congress are at last bearing fruit.

*

It Can Happen No More

You know the story of the poor Indian cooly who was kicked in the abdomen by a British army officer and died on the spot—and the casualty was dismissed as "death caused by enlarged spleen".

The point to note is that, thanks to the new spirit of the Indian working class as demonstrated in all these strikes, that sort of thing can happen no more. That's why the Poonah-Poonah boys are feeling uncomfortable and thinking of quitting.

*

Machines And Men

Whenever the inevitable industrial crisis between Labour and Capital is mentioned, a certain type of our leaders and reformers find an opportunity to curse the entire modern civilization and prescribe the "Back to the land. Back to the cottage industries" formula.

(It is significant, however, that I have never found them advising their mill-owner friends to liquidate their mills, and to take to plying the charkha). One of the best correctives for this naive way of thinking I found in THE IRON HEEL, a novel by Jack London, the American socialist author (died in 1916) which has just appeared in the Penguin edition, and which I heartily recommend to all the LAST PAGE readers.

This is what the chief character of the novel, a socialist leader says in an argument with a small merchant who wanted the big industrial trusts to be liquidated and small-scale industries and businesses to be revived;

> "You can't break the machines. You cannot make the tide of evolution flow backward. Opposed to you are two great forces .... The large capitalists, the trusts, in short, will not let you turn back. They don't want the machines destroyed. And greater than the trusts and more powerful, is labour. It will not let you destroy the machines. The ownership of the world, along with its machines, lies between the trusts and labour. That is the battle alignment. Neither side wants the destruction of the machines. But each side wants to possess the machines... If labour wins, the whole world will enter upon a new and tremendous era. Instead of being crushed by the machines, life will be made fairer, and happier, and nobler by them....."

For Our Premier's Attention

"The strikers of the Bank of India Ltd. have been served with an order under section 81(A) of the Defence of India Rules. What an ironical stroke of fortune that the same Congress members of the Government who had been arrested in 1942 under these dastardly rules, should now stoop so low as to use them against the people who got them into office! Have we a popular Government or have we not? Or are they, the members of the said Government merely scapegoats of the Imperialist rulers? What has our Premier to say about it?"

B. K. Mistry.

"Just a minute", interrupted the other man. "Why did you keep going downstairs? Why didn't you walk straight into the room?"

The talkative man frowned.

"What?" he cried. "And have my wife catch me coming home at that hour?"

"It is interesting to see who will influence the child."

Patter - - - - -

The Devil Of A Dog

By Asude

Can you come down to the earth for a minute and listen to a tale of a dog? Not the dog you have to see a man about,—on your way home from office. Quite a different kind of a dog, I assure you. I have this dog. I also had a tent. But I have not got the tent now. The dog ate the tent.

You do want tents if you live in the capital city to live in. The bungalow is meant for guests. That is why you live in the capital city.

Mark Twain, in "Roughing It", wrote that "mules and donkeys and camels have appetites that anything will relieve temporarily, but nothing satisfy." And then he went on to describe how in Syria, a camel ate up his overcoat "while the tents were being pitched."

Evidently, Mark Twain knew little about dogs, some dogs. And he knew nothing about *my* dog. My dog would not look at overcoats while a tent was being pitched. He would not care for little things like "overcoats." He would simply wait for the nightfall and then dine off the tent. This is what he did.

I must say that the fault was wholly mine, for the dog had been giving me sufficient notice of things to come for months ahead. I simply asked for it when I left the tent unguarded that night.

The dog's curious appetite was revealed for the first time last May when we were sleeping out in the open. Every pair of slippers disappeared from under the beds overnight. But we did not suspect the dog then.

And then in the middle of another night we had to seek shelter indoors on account of a storm. Next morning, the entire "newar" of one of the beds was missing. The dog had *not* gone indoors with us. Still, we did not suspect him. We had had dogs before.

But when the same treatment was meted out to still another bed, we took to watching. And we discovered the culprit coolly wolfing down a bag of cement in the moonlight. He did not eat the cement, but only the bag. I cannot tell why he did not eat the cement.

I have seen that dog eat bananas and banana leaves with equal gusto. It is no good telling me that a dog will not eat fruit. Your dog may not, but I am not talking about your dog. I have seen him eat sawdust and chopped straw and lick up mustard oil. I have seen him drink phenyle solution as if it was a Vieuve Clicquot of rare vintage.

Nor is it any good suggesting that he is not given enough to eat. He has three meals every day,—I mean, an ordinary dog's meals,—and then he takes whatever is left over from the table. And then he eats tents.

Sometimes I have suspicions that it is not a dog at all, but a goat. But a goat would eat cement which this dog did not. That is one thing. And then, the animal has all the standard features of a dog,—except the appetite. The question remains open.

And then, his tail. Every dog-owner knows that the tail is to a dog what the tongue is to a man. Or, should I say, woman? A dog with a short tail has to wag a good deal of his back to express himself. This dog dropped tail-less. And what is still more remarkable, he does not wag at all. In effect, a dumb dog.

That is why he has not received his deserts yet. He would have got them the night I caught him in the act that moonlit night. But you can't kill a dumb dog. It isn't done. That is why he grows more and more plump every day. It seems that the only thing to do with him is to send him to Calcutta.

Plump dogs are very popular at Calcutta. No decent restaurant would refuse dogs with *embonpoint* in the busy season. I know, you would turn up your nose at dogs' meat. But what do you know of dogs' meat? Have you tried dogs' meat yet?

I remember, in a town in Bihar, a butcher was discovered feeding the whole population on this fare for six months before the showdown came. I forget if he was punished. But I remeber that there was no casualty of any kind. On the contrary, the health of the town during the period was unusually good. Well, then!

I have no doubt that the reader,—if any,—has, by this time, begun to feel concerned not so much on account of the dog as about its owner. He does not, fact, believe me. I make a gift of the following account of Mark Twain's camel in his own words. Mark Twain's words, I mean, not the camel's.

"..... He put his foot on it (overcoat) and lifted one of the sleeves out with his teeth, and chewed and chewed at it, gradually taking it in, and all the time opening and shutting his eyes in a kind of religious ecstacy, as if he had never tasted anything as good as an overcoat in his life.

"Then he smacked his lips once or twice....Next be tried the velvet collar, and smiled a smile of such contentment.... the tails went next, along with some percussion caps, and cough candy, and some fig-paste from Constantinople.... and then my newspaper correspondence dropped out, and he took a chance in that.... but he was treading on dangerous ground now.....

".... But he held his grip with good courage.... he began to gag and gasp, and his eyes to stand out, and his forelegs to spread, and in about a quarter of an hour he fell over as stiff as a carpenter's workbench, and a death of indescribable agony.

"I went and pulled the manuscript out of his mouth, and found that the sensitive creature had choked to death on one of the mildest statements of fact that I had ever laid before a trusting public."

That was Mark Twain's camel. I can see what is at the back of your mind. "Why not offer *this* manuscript to the dog?" I am afraid that gag wouldn't work with this dog, my dog. He would bolt it down and beg for more. You see, you do not know that dog as I do.

No. Calcutta seems to be the only way out.

"TOTAL" CHESS

—as described by its inventor, Charles Beatty

For thousands of years its devotees have tried to vary and improve the ancient game of Chess, usually with no success. A new effort in Britain is a three-dimensional variation.

It is said that in old China there existed a three-dimensional chess so complex that a single game was handed down from father to son. There was a nineteenth century German and a twentieth century British three-dimensional chess, both of which proved impractical. In the second case even the first game was abandoned as interminable.

In "Total" Chess, games are as a rule no longer than their "flat" equivalents, and, with resourceful players, are frequently shorter owing to the increased mobility of pieces, the practicability of mate with an unsupported Queen, and absence of stalemate. Yet this is a true three-dimensional chess, with the basic laws of the game unaltered but extended to allow each man his appropriate action in the new dimension. The only major simplification is the use of four levels, an inevitable choice for all practical purposes.

EXTRA MOBILITY

The mobility of the new game is nearly four times that of the old and this mobility makes "Total" more of a challenge to initiative and imagination than with ordinary chess. The player must be alert to visualise a more subtle pattern and to maintain tactical control of it in spite of the frequent necessity for improvisation. The strategy and tactics of "Total" will not be codified for a long time.

There have emerged only a few principles for play additional to those in common use; pawns for instance should only move from the bottom level for a good tactical reason. All the standard openings collapse rapidly and no three-dimensional opening has yet been found which is both characteristic and satisfactory. The following points will give a guide to the pattern of the new game, the whole of which is founded on two principles.

(a) A man may move to any square vertical to a square he could move to on the flat.

(b) No man may move into or across a tier occupied by a pawn. (Where a tier is the vertical equivalent of rank and file).

The effect of these principles is obvious. According to the first, pieces can move (above or below other pieces) through the whole length and depth of the board. At the same time, by the second principle, they are prevented from moving over the heads of pawns because pawns behave like anti-aircraft guns into whose vertical line of fire no piece dare move.

ARRANGEMENT OF MEN

The men are arranged in the usual way, except that the King and the Rooks occupy the top level. The Knights alone occupy the next lower level. Below them are the Bishops, while the bottom level takes all the pawns and the Queen.

The only tactically important effect of this formation is that the King's Bishop's pawn is unguarded because the King is too high. The King can, of course, move only one step at a time, vertically or in any other direction. As the game opens out, it becomes obvious that pieces can operate out of reach of the pawns; which, also according to principle (a), can only capture upwards on a square one level above a square on which a flat capture could be made.

This, however, is a mixed blessing, for though a Knight, for instance, can occupy a high QKt6 without being taken by the opposing pawns on the second rank, yet a high Knight at QB3 is unprotected by his own pawns. The levels are for code purposes designated by a Roman number before the usual symbol of the square: thus a "high" QKt6 would be the top level or the next below it, and would be written IVQKt6 or IIIQKt6 accordingly.

A fair comparison of the relative mobility of "Total" Chess as compared with the ordinary game is provided by the number of squares commanded by a "free" man, that is to say by a man so placed that he commands the maximum number of squares. The following figures are relevant:—

	Flat	Total	Ratio
Number of squares available for play	64	259	1:1.4
Possible opening moves	20	130	1:6.5

Possible moves open to free men:—

Men	Flat	Total	Ratio
2 Rooks	28	124	1:4.0
2 Bishops	26	104	1:4.0
1 Queen	27	114	1:4.2
2 Knights	16	64	1:4.0
8 Pawns	16	40	1:2.5
Total	113	446	1:3.9

From these it would appear that as an intellectual exercise "Total" must be a severe strain, but this is not the case in practice owing chiefly to two factors. One factor seems to be the importance and efficiency of visualisation, a circumstance which tends to make young people formidable opponents since they seem to analyse less, but visualise more, than older people. The other factor is the uncrowded state of the board as compared with the equivalent flat game. The pieces being well spaced out, their interrelationship is clearer to the intellect as well as to the eye.

The intellect is, of course, guided by the usual principles of chess, all of which apply equally to the new game. There is no doubt that skill in "Total" should be proportionate to skill in the ordinary game.

Synthetic Moon Possible

The astronomical possibility of creating and putting into operation a second-moon of the earth was suggested to the American Psychiatric Association by Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard College Observatory.

Given enough money and [illegible], Dr. Shapley said, man could fashion a tiny object, radio equipped and jet controlled, which could be sent the proper number of thousand miles aloft and then caused to travel gravitationally at the same speed as the earth's surface beneath so that it would seem to stand still at one stop over the earth's equator.

This stunt would have no real useful purpose but it would be no more crazy to do this than many other things that are being done, Dr. Shapley told the Psychiatrists.

Among the "Miscellaneous lunacies of the higher terrestrial animals" cited by Dr. Shapley were the making of atomic bombs as instruments of foreign policy and the holding of expensive atomic bomb demonstrations while millions of Europeans and Asiatics starve.

Any connection between human lunacy and the moon is wholly superstition, Dr. Shapley reassured the experts on mental troubles, except for "possible subjective effects upon susceptible patients who hearing that full moonlight promotes silliness become silly."—UPA.

"I can't imagine how the news got out."

"Neither can I. Everyone I told promised to keep it a secret."

Old Lady (enquiring after the plants) "How's my Sweet William this morning?"

New Gardner: "I'm quite all right, thank you mum, but my name's George."

"Surely you don't play cards for money?"

"Good gracious no! Only my opponents do that."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

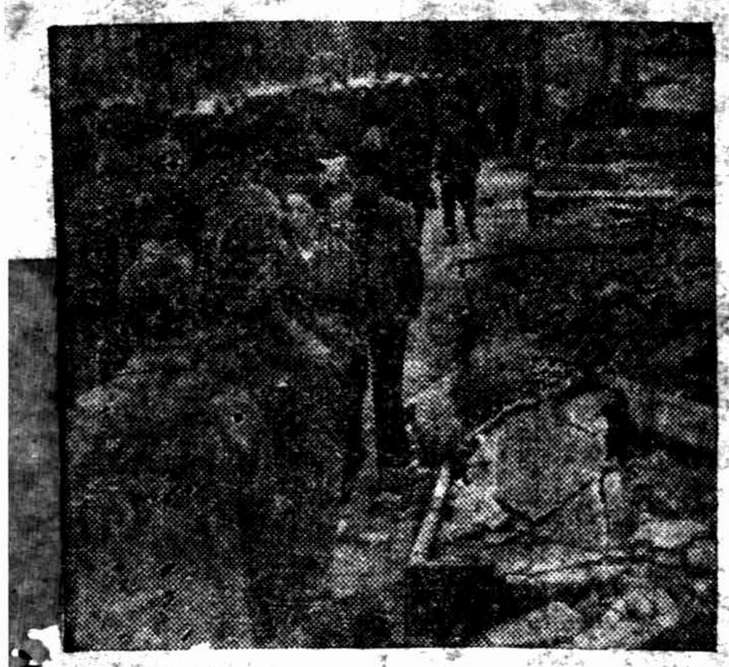
The Foreign Scene

A Pictorial Round-up

Czechs' Ovation To Tito

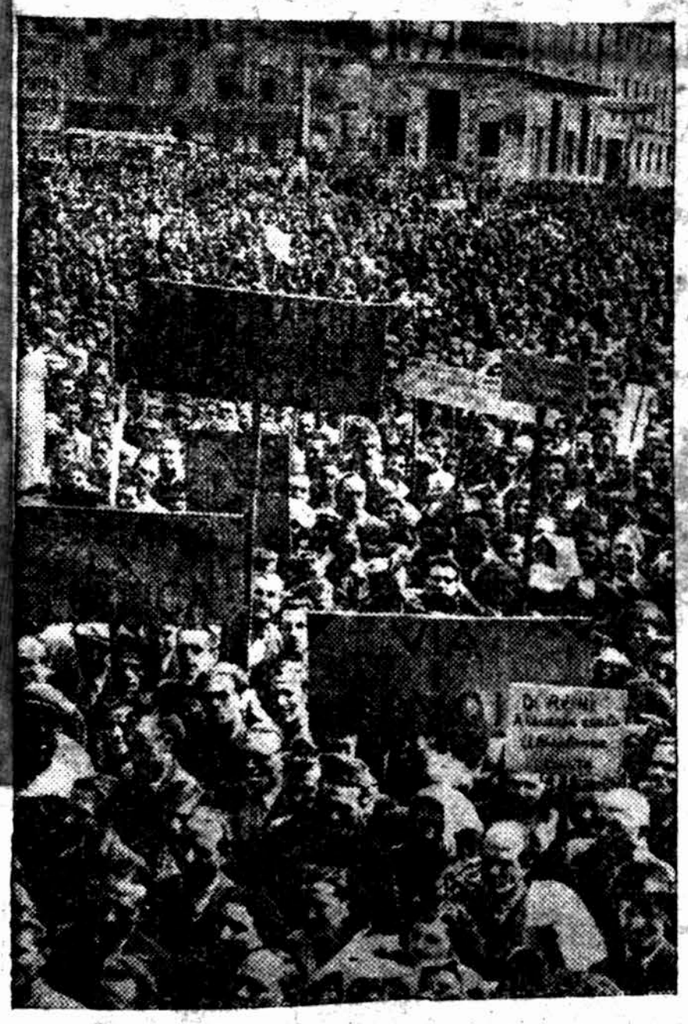
Marshal Tito, the Yugoslav Guerilla Leader and present Ruler of Yugoslavia, paid an official visit to Prague. On his way through Czechoslovakia, towards Prague, Marshal Tito is greeted by the population.

Pride Of Tokyo—That Was



Although there is little food and goods to be bought, crowds of Japanese swarm along what was once the pride and joy of Tokyo—famed Ginza Street. Before American bombers raked it over Ginza was a colourful street, a centre of entertainment, the mecca of shoppers. Now, although still crowded as though from habit, the street is much like the hundreds of other Tokyo streets—bombed out, miserable, half dead.

Down With House Of Savoy



Huge anti-Monarchic demonstration in Cathedral Square, Milan, (Italy) demonstrating against King Umberto during the latter's visit.

Foreign Ministers In Paris

The Soviet Delegation led by M. Molotov (right, centre) and M. Vishinsky (left, centre) at the Conference table at the Luxemburg Palace, Paris, where the Big Four Foreign Ministers talks were held.

Arabs Celebrate Mufti's Escape

On receiving the news of the escape of the Grand Mufti from France, the Arabs in Jerusalem celebrated. Arab quarters in Jerusalem show a festive mood with the streets decorated and beflagged and pictures of the Mufti in almost every shop window.

"De Gaulle To Power"

Supporters of General De Gaulle, with their banner "De Gaulle To Power" moving down the Avenue De La Grand Armes, Paris, during the celebrations of "18th June" in Paris.

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